

Bomb blast kills 13 in Peshawar

PESHAWAR (R) — A powerful bomb exploded in a small Peshawar hotel Saturday, killing 13 people in an attack Pakistan said was carried out by the Soviet-backed Afghan government. The high-intensity bomb destroyed the two upper floors of the three-story Prince hotel in the capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province when it exploded at 4.15 a.m. (2315 GMT), police said. Four people were wounded and police said the death toll could climb. The province's chief minister, retired General Fede Haq, told reporters agents of the Afghan government secret service Khad were responsible for the blast. Haq said: "There is little doubt that whatever sabotage activities are going on, Kabul is involved because of our policy on Afghanistan." Pakistan provides sanctuary for an estimated three million Afghan refugees and supplies military aid to rebels battling the government of President Najibullah. Peshawar serves as the headquarters of the loose, seven-party rebel alliance fighting the Kabul government. "The more the fighting is intensified inside Afghanistan, the more bomb explosions will take place in Pakistan. We have to face this," Haq said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

Gemayel sends envoy to Syria

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, signalling improved ties with Syria, sent a personal envoy to Damascus Saturday for talks on ensuring smooth presidential elections in Lebanon. A presidential palace source said Gemayel dispatched one of his closest aides, Joseph Al-Helweh, minister for health and social welfare and posts and communications. Helweh is Gemayel's first envoy to Damascus in more than two years since the Maronite Christian leader fell out with Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad by refusing to endorse a Syrian-brokered peace pact aimed at ending the civil war. The two leaders resumed a dialogue earlier this month during an Arab summit in Algiers. Local newspapers said Helweh, a member of the main Falange Party, would try to arrange another meeting between Gemayel and Assad prior to the presidential elections in August. Syria has been involved in months of intensive discussions with U.S. officials to ensure smooth polls when Gemayel ends his six-year term in September.

Volume 13 Number 3815

AMMAN SUNDAY JUNE 26, 1988, DHUL QAIDEH 12, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 26 pence

AROUND THE WORLD...

'British hostages to be freed'

BEIRUT (AP) — The government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini reportedly hopes to influence the American presidential elections this fall by releasing British hostages on the eve of the vote, according to an article in a Beirut magazine released Saturday. The weekly Al-Shiraa reported that the agreement to release the hostages emerged during a three-day unofficial visit by four British legislators to Iran which ended Wednesday. "Reliable Muslim fundamentalist circles have confirmed that British-Iranian negotiations to free British hostages held in Lebanon will result (in their release) on the eve of the American presidential elections," the report said.

Magazine confirms anti-Geagea plots

BEIRUT (AP) — The official magazine of Lebanon's main rightist militia said Saturday there were three assassination attempts against its leader, Samir Geagea, in the past six weeks. The weekly Al-Masira said two of the previously unreported attempts occurred in the first week of June, and confirmed that a car-bomb explosion May 13 was directed against Geagea. The weekly magazine said the latest attempt was by a suicide bomber who planned to crash an explosive-packed car into Geagea's command headquarters in east Beirut. The magazine blamed the attempt on Elie Hobeika, 31, the Syrian-backed former leader of the 6,000-strong Lebanese Forces who was ousted by pro-Israeli Geagea after armed clashes between their supporters Jan. 15, 1986.

France doubts TASS report

ISLAMABAD (AP) — The French embassy said Saturday it doubted a report by the Soviet news agency TASS that two Frenchmen have been killed in Afghanistan. "TASS sent the same message two months ago and it was totally wrong," said embassy spokesman Eric Fournier. He said the embassy was still inquiring but had obtained nothing to substantiate the TASS claim. TASS said Friday two French military advisers training Afghan anti-communist fighters were killed when government troops attacked a rebel base in southeastern Zabol province. It did not name the victims or say when they were killed.

Morocco, Zaire seek Angola-UNITA talks

LISBON (AP) — The president of Zaire and the king of Morocco are coordinating efforts for peace talks between the Angolan government and the rebel movement UNITA, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said Friday. Lusa, quoting an unidentified African diplomatic source in the Moroccan capital of Rabat, said King Hassan II and President Mobutu Sese Seko were working to bring about a meeting between Angolan government leaders and UNITA chief Jonas Savimbi.

Fiji expels New Zealand lawyer

AUCKLAND (AP) — A New Zealand lawyer hired to represent several men accused of sedition and arms smuggling in Fiji said he was expelled from the island nation Saturday after a three-day detention. Christopher Harder returned to an emotional welcome by his family in Auckland Saturday. He did not say why he had been detained and expelled, or what charges, if any, were lodged against him. Fijian officials refused to comment on the expulsion. Harder, who had been admitted to the Fiji bar earlier in the week, said he was hired to represent eight chiefs from the island of Rotuma who were charged with sedition for allegedly plotting a breakaway from Fiji. He also was hired by five men of Indian descent who have been accused of trying to smuggle Soviet-made weapons to Fiji through Australia.

Damaged U.S. ship to ride home

BAHRAIN (AP) — The mine-damaged U.S. missile frigate Samuel B. Roberts was towed out of Dubai Saturday towards a Gulf island to be loaded aboard a specially-built cargo vessel that will take it back to the United States. The 3,600-ton frigate, severely damaged when it hit a submerged Iranian mine April 14, has undergone preliminary repairs at a Dubai shipyard and will be rebuilt in the United States, U.S. officials say. The Mighty Servant 2, a 25,743-ton Dutch cargo ship chartered by the navy to carry the Roberts, was anchored off Abu Nu'ayr Island, 100 kilometres west of Dubai.

Bomb explodes at S. African restaurant

EAST LONDON, South Africa (AP) — Scores of patrons at a beachfront restaurant were evacuated to safety early Saturday morning before a bomb exploded, police said. The explosion occurred five minutes after midnight at the Papagallo restaurant on East London's seaside Esplanade. The bomb, a Soviet-made limpet mine, was discovered by a waitress who alerted the manager, police said. Police arrived, evacuated about 90 diners and were in the process of evacuating people from neighbouring hotels when the bomb exploded, less than 20 minutes after it had been spotted.

China to test new attack plane

PEKING (AP) — China's new attack fighter jet with advanced Italian avionics will make its first test flight next month, an official report said Saturday. The A5-M, an updated version of the A5 supercruise twin-jet attack plane, is the product of a 1986 agreement between the Italian airline Aeritalia and the Nanchang Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation, the China Daily newspaper said. The Chinese side is producing the body of the plane while Aeritalia is providing its radio navigation, firing control system and other electronic equipment, the state-run daily said.

Warships dodge Malta protesters

VALLETTA (R) — The British navy arrived in Malta Saturday to a warm welcome from government supporters after dodging protesters who blocked the island's grand harbour with ships. Thousands of supporters of the ruling Nationalist Party waved British flags and cheered the carrier Ark Royal as it sailed into St. Paul's Bay with the destroyer Edinburgh and two auxiliary ships. The squadron sidestepped demonstrators from the opposition Labour Party who expected it to anchor in Valletta's grand harbour, 12 kilometres to the southeast. The Labour Party has led a campaign against the British squadron's visit, saying it violates Malta's principles of non-alignment and neutrality. The party also says the warships carry nuclear weapons.

Trial of Nasser's son to open in October

CAIRO (R) — The eldest son of the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser and other alleged members of an underground group will go on trial in October, Egyptian judicial authorities said Saturday. Prosecutors have demanded the death penalty for Khaled Abdul Nasser, a 38-year-old engineer now in self-exile in Yugoslavia, and for 10 others. They are accused of criminal complicity, incitement and providing funds for a secret group called "Egypt's revolution." Nine others face jail if convicted on lesser charges. They include Nasser's cousin Gamal Shawkil Abdul Nasser, the son of a former vice-president, who is still at large.



SHEIKH HAMAD LEAVES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior officials see off Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa upon his departure Saturday after a two-day visit during which he discussed with the Regent the latest developments in the Arab region and bilateral relations (Petra photo)

Uno stresses Japan's interest in Mideast

CAIRO (AP) — Japan's foreign minister said Saturday his current Middle East tour reflects the interest his prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, has in peace efforts in the region.

The minister, Sosuke Uno, spoke about Japan's desire for an active role in Middle East peace-making after conferring with President Hosni Mubarak.

Uno arrived in Cairo Friday after visits to Syria and Jordan. He travels Sunday to Israel, the last stop in his Middle East tour.

"The Japanese people and media support my current visits to this region," he said. "Japan should play a greater role in establishing world peace."

He said Mubarak "told me he appreciates Japan's role ... and welcomes any help or efforts by the government of Japan to achieve peace in the Middle East."

Uno evaded questions on the nature and substance of an expanded Japanese role in the Middle East but said:

"Prime Minister Takeshita and myself have an interest in the Middle East peace process, and that is why I am visiting the region to have a political dialogue with its leaders."

Uno said he briefed Mubarak on the outcome of last week's seven-nation Western economic summit in Toronto, Canada.

Uno later had a 90-minute meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, Esmat Abdul Meguid, for talks on bilateral relations in addition to regional issues.

Soviets hit Canada with more expulsions

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union shot back in a diplomatic war Saturday, expelling the Canadian embassy's military attaché, barring seven former Canadian diplomats from returning and ordering 25 Soviet workers to leave the mission.

Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh summoned Canadian Ambassador Vernon Turner and told him that Defence Attaché Larry Bowen was expelled for activities incompatible with his diplomatic duties, the official news agency TASS said.

In addition, Turner was told that seven former Canadian diplomats in Moscow would not be welcome back.

The action marked a major escalation of the battle over spying charges between Canada and the Soviet Union.

TASS said Bessmertnykh told Turner that the Ottawa government had "resorted to a new hostile action" by expelling the senior Soviet military attaché and barring three other Soviet diplomats from returning.

The Kremlin's withdrawal of 25 of its 39 Soviet workers could have a crippling effect on the Canadian mission in Moscow. Soviet authorities pulled out all 260 Soviet employees from the U.S. embassy in Moscow Oct. 22, 1986, in retaliation for American expulsions of Soviet diplomats.

The fallout forced American diplomats to do the cooking, cleaning, driving, translating and answering phones at the Moscow embassy and U.S. consulate in Leningrad.

An angry Soviet response had been expected after Canada Thursday added two more Soviets to the list of diplomats it has expelled.

The tit-for-tat expulsions began last weekend when Canada expelled eight Soviet diplomats and barred a further nine from returning to the country, accusing them of indulging in industrial espionage.

In retaliation, Moscow expelled two Canadian diplomats and barred three more from returning from abroad.

The governor of the nearby Black Sea port of Trabzon, Enver Hızlan, put the number of missing people, including three German tourists, at 44.

"There are another 14 injured, which adds up to 58 which is the estimated number of people in the (buried) restaurant," he told Anatolian news agency.

Searchers have been constantly menaced by new landslides and suspended operations for about two hours Saturday.

"We were ordered to stop work, apparently because of dangers of more rock slides from the mountain," Dr. Stefan Luhrs, medical leader of the West German team, told Reuters.

The Anatolian news agency said workers reached a buried school Saturday but neither they nor their sniffer dogs had found anyone.

Officials have discounted an earlier estimate of 300 dead by the Turkish Red Crescent but the governor's office said Saturday that five coaches were missing.

Iraqis recapture Majnoon Islands

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday its forces recaptured all the oil-rich Majnoon Islands, held by Iran since 1984, inflicting the third defeat on its Gulf war foe in nine weeks.

Iran admitted that its troops withdrew to "new defensive positions" in the face of an assault by "massive Iraqi forces," but reported heavy fighting was still raging.

Tehran Radio claimed the Iraqis forced the defenders back through "extensive use of chemical weapons" to storm the islands.

These are in fact a network of mud and sand mounds linked by causeways and pontoon bridges in the Majnoon oilfields east of the Tigris River.

Baghdad Radio said jubilant Iraqis marked "this new glorious victory... in which the faces of the aggressors were trampled in the mud of defeat" by firing a 21-gun salute in the capital and with nationwide celebrations.

The Iranian communists stopped short of conceding the loss of the islands.

But the wording of the statements were similar to those issued when the Iraqis recaptured the southern Fao Peninsula April 18, ending a two-year Iranian occupation, then drove the Iraqis out.

Helicopter and at least 150 police and border guards patrolled the skies and streets of Jerusalem.

Police stopped students from entering three Jerusalem schools that have been the source of demonstrations in recent days, Israeli sources said.

In Gaza City, Israeli troops demolished the second floor of a house, welded shut the doors of eight stores and sealed three side streets in retaliation for a firebomb attack last Monday that injured two soldiers, the army said.

In the streets, soldiers from an infantry unit were seen searching passers-by and checking their documents, and Arab reporter in Gaza said. He said the town of Rafah in the Gaza Strip was closed to all traffic.

In Ramallah, a protest erupted in the central Manara Square after some 200 Muslim fundamentalists held a meeting at the nearby mosque. Israeli witnesses said.

They said troops fired tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse the protesters. No injuries were reported.

In other protests in the West Bank, 10 Palestinians from Ayda

nians out of their hard-won bridgehead at Salamcheh, east of Basra, May 25.

The Iraqi News Agency said the offensive codenamed "In God We Trust," was launched before dawn.

It said Iraq's elite Presidential Guards attacked Iranian positions in the marshlands while the Third Army Corps hit Iranian troops dug in between the oilfield and the border.

A statement issued by the Iraqi high command said the Third Army Corps had severed links between the northern and southern islands and the Iranian forces on the border.

The marshland islands sit atop one of the world's biggest oilfields straddling the Iran-Iraq border.

The Presidential Guards (Continued on page 5)

Regent congratulates Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday cabled congratulations to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the liberation of Majnoon Islands. The Regent expressed pride in the victories that the Iraqi forces achieved, and conveyed congratulations in his name and in the name of the Jordanian government and people. He wished Iraq further victories.

Palestinian protests continue

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops shot and wounded a Palestinian during a West Bank protest Saturday and police arrested dozens of Palestinians in Jerusalem suspected of throwing stones.

Soldiers shot Na'el Mohamad Al Arbouri, 20, in the leg during a clash in Nablus, hospital sources said.

The army had lifted a curfew imposed after two Jewish settlers opened fire on Palestinians who stoned their car Friday.

In Ramallah, witnesses quoted by Reuters said, soldiers fired rubber bullets to disperse protesters burning tyres and stoning military patrols. The army closed the city to the press.

About 200 Palestinians stoned Arab and Israeli cars in Arab Jerusalem's main Nablus road, knocking out the windows of a bus and damaging an Arab car, witnesses said.

Police fired rubber bullets and tear-gas to disperse them and arrested four protesters. They besieged the nearby Schmidt's college for girls where protesters took refuge.

Israeli forces earlier arrested five Palestinians after demonstrators threw stones at a police car in central Salaeddin Street, reports

and Al Azehe refugee camps and Al Khader village were treated for tear-gas inhalation and then sent home, Beit Jalla hospital officials said.

Palestinians from Al Khader north of Ramallah said the army arrested Samir Othman, who resigned as head of the local council in March.

They said Othman was arrested because he did not pay taxes, and that he had been subject to severe harassment. A cousin said Israeli security cut off Othman's phone, interrogated him regularly and (Continued on page 5)

PLO official asserts Arafat harmed cause

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian official accused Yasser Arafat Saturday of harming the Palestinian cause with a statement apparently taking a softer line against Israel.

Abu Ali Mustapha, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee, called in a statement for an emergency session of the PLO Central Council.

"I knew through confirmed information that the PLO chairman was personally behind issuing this document," said Mustapha, a deputy chairman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

He was referring to an article on Israel and Middle East peace prospects written by Bassam Abu Sharif, a close aide to Arafat, and published in the London-based Middle East Mirror.

It apparently softened the PLO line against Israel, endorsing United Nations resolutions asserting Israel's right to exist, and proclaiming "we (the PLO) are ready for peace now."

Arafat has refused to say whether it was an authentic PLO policy statement.

Mustapha said Arafat had sent one of his advisors with the "bad document" to an Arab leader to relay it to Washington.

He said he had sent an urgent message to Arafat asking him to deny any connection with it but received no reply.

Afghan troops retake key provincial capital

ISLAMABAD (R) — Government forces regained the capital of an Afghan province after Mujahedeen fighters who overran it started fighting over their booty, rebel sources and residents fleeing the town said Saturday.

Rebel sources initially reported that about 600 fighters had captured Kalat, the Zabol provincial capital, June 17 after two weeks of fighting, aided by defections by officials and militiamen.

Latest reports said 400 to 500 government soldiers entrenched in a fortress on a hill 300 metres north of the town retook Kalat within two days after Mujahedeen fighters started fighting over captured arms and ammunition.

Kalat lies on the main highway between Kabul and Kandahar, Afghanistan's biggest city. If Kalat had fallen, it would have been the first provincial capital captured by the Mujahedeen, who are battling Soviet-backed troops.

All Soviet troops had withdrawn from Kalat, which has between 50,000 and 60,000 residents, before fighting began.

Kabul Radio reported Tuesday its forces had repelled guerrillas in Kalat and the southern town Spin Buldak, near the border with Pakistan, killing 265 rebels.

The broadcasts monitored in Islamabad made no mention of the infighting among rebels which Western diplomats in Islamabad say is a common occurrence.

"They cooperate to take an outpost or a position. But after defeating the enemy, they fight among themselves for control," a diplomat said.

Other sources said the rebels who stormed Kalat involved at least three groups, including forces loyal to Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, one of the most powerful leaders of a seven-party guerrilla alliance based in Pakistan.

New concept for security: Increased interaction between police, public

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaking to the British Jordanian Friendship Society Saturday night, Public Security Director, General Abdul Hadi Majali brought to the surface several issues facing the Public Security Department (PSD).

According to Majali the new concept of "comprehensive security" is based on three basic premises, "security and peace in the society are not achieved simply by protecting the society from the danger of crime; traditional law enforcement methods are not sufficient for comprehensive crime prevention; and the roots of crime are found in society itself. As such, a major part of crime prevention should concern itself with thorough investigation of these roots, and the development of methods and techniques for dealing with them."

Using these premises, Majali then outlined the framework which the police organisations should ideally follow in performing its functions.

Herebelow is the full text of the speech:

IT IS indeed a great honour for me to be amongst you here today. And, before proceeding any further, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the British Jordanian Friendship Society for allowing me the opportunity to talk to you about the new philosophy which has been developed for the Public Security Directorate in Jordan.

This philosophy is the culmination of an extensive intellectual and physical effort, requiring a huge investment of time and energy for its conception and implementation. It is primarily motivated by the utter conviction of the importance of the role of the public security organisation in society, and by the desire to be worthy of the trust that His Majesty has graciously bestowed upon it, by charging it with the noblest of missions, namely, that of protecting the society, maintaining its law and order, and providing all those who live in it with a safe and secure environment in which to live.

I am indeed very grateful for being allowed to share with you today ideas on this subject, for it is a subject that is dear to my heart, and one that has dominated my entire being ever since I have had the honour to command the public security organisation, and to lead it in its fight against crime.

The concept of law and order is as old as the notion of the socio-political state itself. Indeed, it is an integral part of this notion, and is, in the final analysis, an attempt to satisfy the societal requirements that have evolved all throughout the human experience. "Security", "law enforcement", "public safety", are all different facets of the same concept, emanating from political philosophies and ideologies, adopted by specific states in order to attain their strategic objectives.

But no matter what the state, no matter what the ideology, no matter what the objectives, it is an undeniable fact that maintaining law and order is a human need, a societal need, and a socio-organisational need. Above all, it is a political reality without which no state can exist.

The traditional role of the law enforcement agency has been, as the name suggests, to enforce the law, to combat crime and to bring to justice its perpetrators. And inasmuch as the law enforcement agency is typically part of the executive branch of government, it relies, in the execution of its mission, on the authority it possesses by virtue of its political status. Depending on the society in which this organisation exists, this self-referential authority can range from legal and legitimate, (when proper procedure is adhered to and when civil rights are respected and honoured) to oppressive and dictatorial (when the rule of the sword prevails). It is this traditional role of law enforcement that gives rise, even in the most justly governed societies, to a potentially negative perception of the law enforcement organisation.

This is one of the main reasons why modern thinking has challenged the traditional notions of law enforcement, by broadening substantially the scope of the responsibilities of the law enforcement organisation, and by charging it not only with the mission of preserving the legitimacy of the regime and maintaining the safety and security of the society, but also of protecting the freedoms and the rights of the individuals in society, and performing all functions and tasks necessary to provide a peaceful and tranquil environment in which to live.

In so doing, the perception of the police organisation can be totally changed, and the negative can be turned to positive. No longer will the police be thought of as "bullies", or as "licensed killers", or as "criminals with a badge". On the contrary, they can now be thought of as protectors of the innocent, as friends of the needy, and as the ever-present watchful eye. At least, that is what every modern and civilised police force management attempts to achieve.

A close look at the operational structure of any modern security organisation reveals that, basically, that organisation has the following dimensions to it:

1. The administrative dimension: This deals with traditional functions of law enforcement, such as the maintenance of law and order and preserving the general safety of the society. Also included in this dimension are tasks performed by the police in their capacity as executors of the government orders, as prescribed by the law. Functions relating to traffic and highway patrol, licensing functions, night security patrols, are all examples of functions performed within the administrative dimension.

2. The judicial dimension: This involves functions relating to the support of the judicial system. They can include tasks generated from within the system: For instance, the apprehension of an escaped felon; or tasks aimed at offering assistance to the system: For instance, the collection of evidence and the performance of tasks aimed at providing evidence, e.g. forensic lab testing, fingerprint identification, ballistic analysis, etc.

3. The social dimension: This is a relatively new addition to the traditional ones mentioned earlier. It stems from the relatively novel definition of the police force as a social organisation, not simply a government executive organisation. Since the police interfaces with all aspects of the social structure, and deals with their problems on a daily basis, it is ideally suited for being regarded as a contributing partner in the development of social values and obligations, in the formation and definition of society's goals and objectives, and in bridging the gap between the needs of the individual and those of society as a whole. Rehabilitation centres, juvenile centres, neighbourhood watch programmes, civic programmes, are all examples of social functions performed by the police force within the scope of the social dimension.

4. The support dimension: This includes services offered by one or more specialised departments within the police force, in order to enable other departments to perform any of the above-mentioned functions. Data processing, communications, transportation, vehicle maintenance, are typical support functions.

It is perhaps appropriate to pause for a moment, and investigate the factors that have led to this change of role definition of the traditional law enforcement agency on the part of the modern police managers. Possibly some of the more prominent factors are:

1. The change in the understanding of the notions of crime and punishment, advocated by various sociological theories, which tend to regard the perpetrator of the crime as a victim himself, specifically a victim of social circumstances, values and influences that have caused him to commit the crime in the first place. Viewed from that perspective, the nature of the sentence has to change correspondingly, from that of punishment to that of rehabilitation. It therefore becomes the responsibility of the police organisation not only to uphold the law (by apprehending the criminal who was sentenced by the judicial system, for instance), but to provide him with an environment (even during his jail sentence) and to develop programmes which will instill in him social, moral, educational and professional values aimed at making him a useful member of society instead of alienating him from society and punishing him severely.

2. The recognition of the importance of the public relations department of the police force in liaising with the public and explaining to them the perspective of the police in the performance of their duties. The role of the police as investigators of crime has caused most people to view the police officer, because of the very nature of his job, as the persecutor in society, without regard to his duties or his motivations. Bridges of trust and mutual respect need to be built between the police, whose responsibility it is to apprehend the criminal, and members of the society, who are the beneficiaries of such acts. Better communication leads to better understanding of each other's perspectives, which in turn leads to more trust, respect and cooperation.

3. The change in the nature of the police duties. No longer is the police regarded as a para-military organisation. Its functions include many civilian duties, perhaps even more so than traditional ones. This shift in emphasis places the police organisation within the ranks of civilian organisations, as opposed to military ones.

4. The technological advancement in many police-related activities. This has opened up new horizons to the police organisation, and has allowed it to delve into numerous applications with the help of tools and equipment heretofore unavailable to it.

All of these factors have contributed significantly to the development of new philosophies and perspectives in the police world. New responsibilities, new missions, and new duties have been added to those functions already performed by the police organisation. However, during this process of change, the following points must be emphasised:

A. That the police organisation will continue to perform its basic and traditional duties, regardless of what new responsibilities might be placed on it.

B. That the new role adopted by the police organisation came about as a reaction to developing social thought and values. It is not possible for any law enforcement organisation to isolate itself from the currents of social change, nor to perform its functions independently of such change.

C. That the police organisation, in the performance of its new duties, does not do so in lieu of other organisations. It merely complements the functions performed by the specialised agencies in matters relating to civic and social development. In so doing, the policeman shifts his role from law enforcer to researcher, guide and advisor; from bannerman to social reformer; and from court bailiff to a major partner in social development.

Through which to view the role of the public security organisation in society, and how such perspectives have necessitated the adoption of new philosophies and ideas based on the involvement of the police in most aspects of societal life.

The notion of "comprehensive security", which has been introduced into the public security organisation of this country, is based on three basic premises:

1. That security and peace in the society are not achieved simply by protecting the society from the danger of crime;

2. That traditional law enforcement methods are not sufficient for comprehensive crime prevention; and

3. That the roots of crime are found in society itself, and as such a major part of crime prevention should concern itself with a thorough investigation of these roots, and the development of methods and techniques for dealing with them.

If one accepts these premises as valid, then one is not too far away from developing a framework within which the police organisation should ideally perform its functions. This framework allows the police organisation to realise its mission through a process aimed at strengthening the interaction between the law enforcement organisation and the society it serves, on the basis of the following principles:

1. Reviving the social and civic roles of the police officer, and adding these to his traditional administrative and judicial duties.

2. Strengthening the relationship between the police officer and his local community, and encouraging the public to take an active part in crime prevention.

3. Facilitating the transactions between the public and the various institutions by acting as a conduit through which the public can interface with the authorities.

4. Involving the public in the resolution of all social problems relating to or emanating from security issues.

5. Willing to act as a representative of other security agencies, and coordinating efforts with them when addressing security related matters.

6. Acting as a liaison between the public and the various government authorities, thus assisting each side in expressing its viewpoint to the other, for better understanding of each other's position, and for channeling energies in the same direction, namely that of the public good.

7. Meeting the needs of the society by ensuring a high standard of service and a fast response to most situations, such response not exceeding a few minutes in most cases.

8. Ensuring that sufficient resources exist within the organisation to give nationwide service in all areas of jurisdiction, without the need to depend on other agencies to perform the required tasks. And finally,

9. Defining an overall strategic plan to ensure that security prevails, and developing goals and objectives for the authorities to adopt in order to support such a plan, and coordinating with the various organisations and institutions involved in the maintenance of such a plan.

In developing this framework, we hope to attain goals and realise objectives in many different aspects of society. These goals are realised by virtue of the security organisation performing several functions, not the least important of which are:

1. The security function: The functions of crime prevention and crime detection are performed with considerable effectiveness in light of the above principles. By providing the police organisation with insight into the nature of society, better measures can be put into effect to prevent crime. By the same token, should a crime occur, the police can be in a better position to identify its perpetrators by relying, in part, on the cooperation with the members of society who have the greatest interest in reducing the crime rate.

2. The social function: The police organisation is regarded as one of the primary social organisations responsible for maintaining the balance between the behaviour of the individual in society, and the preservation of social values and traditions. The police organisation plays a very active role in maintaining this delicate balance, which, if disturbed, can lead to crime.

The involvement of the security organisation in this context does not only take place when a crime has been committed. Sufficient justification exists for such social order organisations to act as soon as the potential of crime is perceived. Crime prevention involves clipping crime in the bud by analysing the social factors that may lead to it, resolving any potentially explosive situations, and watching the behaviour of potential criminals with the purpose of taking corrective action as soon as it is required.

Social order organisations responsible for the security of the society cannot work, in this context, independently of the police organisation. The nature of the police organisation, its distribution in society, the informational data base it possesses, are all valuable resources for any social agency involved in social reform, and cannot be ignored.

3. The value function: This function is related to the social function, with a slightly different emphasis. In the social function, the security organisation attempts to make sure that no conflict arises between the individual rights and freedoms, and the general interest of society. In this function, the security organisation takes on the task of developing and protecting social traditions and values, whether they are explicitly legislated, or implicitly adopted by society. In this

context, the security organisation acts as a delicate measuring instrument of the values of society, and relays the results of the measurements it makes to the authorities involved in the legislation of laws and regulations.

4. The cultural function: The preservation of the security of the nation, and the maintenance of law and order in society, are a basic prerequisite for the development of the economic and cultural growth of the nation. In the absence of security, no society can hope to develop its potential or to realise its ambitions. Security and national development are two sides of the same coin. A nation can only develop to the extent that it can protect itself internally from the threats to its own security. In that respect, the security organisation can often be regarded as the mirror in which is reflected the level of cultural development of a society.

It can be seen, from the scope of work defined for the public security organisation, as expressed in the functions just described, that the public security organisation is the glue that holds together the various elements of society. Educational institutions, social welfare agencies, cultural organisations, economic development programmes, and legislative departments all interact with each other through the network of conduits provided by the public security organisation. Every aspect of society is influenced by it, as indeed it, in turn, is influenced by every element of the society.

It is this awareness of the nature of the public security organisation, and the development of the perspective defined so far, that has led to the necessity of reorganising the public security organisation so as to be capable of supporting the functions prescribed for it. This reorganisation, while somewhat revolutionary in nature, is essential for the implementation of the principles discussed so far, and is a natural consequence of the thought process underlying the newly developed philosophy for the public security organisation, namely the philosophy of "comprehensive security".

In order to put into effect this philosophy of "comprehensive security", the idea of the "security centre" was born, and the security centre itself needed to be created.

Organisationally speaking, the security centre is the smallest unit within the public security organisation. It is a centre at which are offered all the services available at PSD, and some that aren't. The centre has a limited and well-defined geographical jurisdiction to ensure a high quality of service.

Whereas the security centre is the smallest unit in the structure, it nonetheless has an abundance of functions to perform, and it enjoys a high degree of autonomy in its operations. It only looks to

the higher echelons within the structure for direction and support, if required.

The creation of the security centre, and the corresponding elimination of two other levels in the organisational structure, namely what used to be called the "police station" and the "area police", has resulted in an organisation that consists of only three levels of command. At the lowest level, as has been previously stated, is the security centre. Some 67 of those are planned to be distributed across the Kingdom. The geographical area of jurisdiction of the typical security centre will be between 5 and 10 square kilometres, while the population that that centre will serve will typically be about 50,000 people.

At the next level up is what is called a regional directorate. Jordan is divided into 10 geographical regions. The western part of the country is primarily urban, and is divided into nine regions: Four in the north, four in the south, with the Amman region lying roughly in the middle. The eastern part of the country is primarily a desert area. The nine regions are controlled each by a regional directorate, while the desert region falls under the command of the desert police. Depending on its population, every region will have a number of security centres operating within it.

At the highest level of the organisational structure is the Public Security Directorate, which has overall control and responsibility for all police, security and law enforcement functions in the Kingdom.

It can be seen from the structure I have just described, that only two steps exist between the lowest level of the organisation — the security centre — at which most of the public interface takes place, and the highest level, namely, the director general of the public security organisation. This very short route, on the one hand, eliminates a lot of procedural red tape that would need to be gone through in order to go up the chain of command, and on the other hand, gives the various elements of the structure more responsibility, more functionality, and a higher degree of autonomy. The resulting organisation can therefore be described as one with autonomous command, and centralised control.

The security centre itself is the primary innovation in the reorganisation of the PSD, which is aimed at implementing the newly adopted philosophies within the organisation. And I should like to spend a few minutes describing to you the various functions performed within that centre, in order to give you a better understanding of what we at PSD are trying to accomplish.

Every security centre will have the following departments or offices within it:

(Continued on page 4)

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77111-19 PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Koran 15:40 Programme review 15:55 Cartoons and children programmes 17:00 Programme on visit of children to Jordan 17:15 Drama Rama 17:40 Animals Express 18:15 Local programme 18:40 Soccer 19:20 Local agricultural programme 19:40 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 21:55 Arabic play 22:00 News summary in Arabic PROGRAMME TWO 18:00 Rue Carnot 18:30 L'Ecole des Fars 19:00 News in French 19:15 Cheveux de Lumiere (documentary) 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:40 News in Arabic 20:30 Check it Out 21:10 Documentary on Japan 21:45 News in English 22:15 Private Eyes RADIO JORDAN 555 KHz. AM & 99 MHz FM Tel: 77111-19 PROGRAMME ONE 07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 11:05 In Concert 12:00 News Summary 12:45 Pop Talk 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instruments 14:50 Science Report 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instruments 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Listeners' Choice 17:30 News Summary 18:05 Rhythm and Blues 19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show continued 21:55 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show continued 22:00 News Summary 22:57 News Headline		24:00 Close Down BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1323 KHz 07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 The Seven Ages of Man 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Sportsweek 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsdesk 09:20 Jazz for the Aspiring 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From Our Own Correspondent 10:45 Sportsweek 10:50 Sportsweek contd. 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Pleasures Yours 12:00 World News 12:09 The Sunday Papers 12:15 Science in Action 12:45 The Bishops come to Lambeth 13:00 News Summary followed by Short Story 13:15 Classical Record Review 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 14:30 Sports Roundup 14:45 The Today Request Show including at 17:00 News Summary 17:30 Jazz Score 17:50 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 From Coca to Cocaine 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:09 Reflections 20:15 Jazz for the Aspiring 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Britain of Britain 1988 22:00 News Summary followed by Classical Record Review 22:15 A Confederacy of Dunces — Part 2 22:45 The Racing Game 23:00 World News 23:09 Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half Hour 24:00 News Summary followed by Short Story 00:15 Pleasures Yours 01:00 World News VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1280 & SW 7200, 9665, 1174, 11925 and 15210 Hz 07:00 News 07:10 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 News Horizons 10:30 Studio One 10:40 Music, USA 10:45 Starline 10:50 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Critic's Choice 20:30 Issues in the News 21:00 News 21:10 Encounter 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Sunday Report 22:30 Music, USA 22:45 Starline 22:50 News 23:00 News 23:10 The Concert Hall 23:55 Editorial 24:00 News 00:10 News Horizons 00:30 Studio One 		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel: (06) 53200-5, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN (RJ) FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 10:00 Agaba (RJ) 10:15 Jeddah (RJ) 10:20 Larnaca (RJ) 10:30 Cairo (RJ) 10:35 Doha (RJ) 10:40 Kuwait (RJ) 10:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:50 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:55 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 11:00 London (RJ) 11:05 Istanbul (RJ) 11:10 Riyadh (RJ) 11:15 Paris (RJ) 11:20 Madrid, Geneva (RJ) 11:25 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ) 11:30 New York, Amsterdam, Vienna (RJ) 11:35 Japanese yen (for 100) 277.2 11:40 Swedish crown 35.5 11:45 Swiss franc 240.6 11:50 U.K. sterling pound 624.7 11:55 U.S. dollar 361.6 12:00 W. German mark 199.4 OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 09:10 Berlin, Larnaca (BER) 11:00 Damascus (AZ) 12:30 Baghdad (LA) 13:20 Cairo (MS) 13:30 Bahrain, Doha, Sharjah (GF) 13:45 Kuwait (LN) 14:10 Kuwait (LN) 14:15 Jeddah (SV) 17:35 Athens (OA) 18:00 Dubai (EK) 18:25 Frankfurt (LH) 20:15 Beirut (ME) 21:00 London, Cairo (BA) DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN (RJ) FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 07:45 Agaba (RJ) 11:45 Rome (RJ) 12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 12:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 12:35 Riyadh (RJ) 12:40 Istanbul (RJ) 13:20 Cairo (RJ) 13:30 Kuwait (RJ) 20:50 Larnaca (RJ) 21:10 Cairo (RJ)		EMERGENCIES Amman governorate 891228 Amman Civil Defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Quesimch 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 Ambulance 195, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 620008 First aid 630341 Blood Bank 78303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 620008 Police rescue 195, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 8963901 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints 771126 Queen Alia Int'l. Airport (06) 5333060 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Nabil Al Maridi 655898 Dr. Yahya Abdul Rahim 736465 Dr. Ahmad 'Uthman 786384 Dr. Mahmud Al 'Awad 741391 Rita pharmacy 661912 Ferdous pharmacy 773336 Al Asma pharmacy 637055 Nairoukh pharmacy 633672 Al Salan pharmacy 636730 Yashan pharmacy 644945 Shamsi pharmacy 637660 TAXIS: Tala taxi 640031 Venice taxi 64584 Asfour taxi 62330 Tamer taxi 813581 Nahla taxi 663003 Holiday taxi 663100 Sayad taxi 664232 Middle East taxi 694155 HOSPITALS Husseini Medical Centre 81381332 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 64281/6 Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 64241/2 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Mafars, J. Amman 626140 Palestine, Shamsi 6641714 Shamsi Hospital 669131 University Hospital 6484565 Al-Mustashfi Hospital 6672719 The Islamic, Abadi 66612737 Al-Abi, Abadi 6641646 Italian, Al-Muhajira 77101/3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/23 Army, Marka 89161/15 Queen Alia Hospital 60224050 Amal Hospital 674155 GENERAL Jordan Television 77111/19 Radio Jordan 77411/19 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 666176 Telephone Information 10 Jordan and Middle East calls 12 Overseas calls 10 Repair service 11 MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (French) 400 / 360 Apricot 520 / 420 Banana 350 / 300 Banana (Mukammal) 300 / 250 Beans 320 / 280 Cabbage 100 / 70 Carrot 70 / 60 Cauliflower 180 / 140 Cherry (red) 700 / 600 Corn 90 / 60 Cucumbers 130 / 100 Eggplant (large) 220 / 180 Eggplant (small) 220 / 180 Garlic 350 / 300 Grapes (black) 350 / 250 Grapes (green) 550 / 450 Lemon (green) 280 / 220 Lemon (yellow) 370 / 300 Mallow 90 / 60 Marrow 110 / 80 Onion (dry) 90 / 60 Oranges 320 / 260 Okra 450 / 400 Peanut 520 / 300 Pepper (hot) 340 / 300 Pepper (sweet) 360 / 300 Potato 160 / 130 Tomatoes 130 / 80 Watermelon 80 / 50 Sweetmelon 150 / 120	

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

PHOTO EXHIBITION: Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid Saturday opened the 88 Seoul Olympic Photographic Exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre. The four-day exhibition includes 70 photos depicting cultural development in South Korea.

BAD FOOD DESTROYED: The health authorities in Zarqa last week seized and destroyed food supplies and canned food which were unfit for human consumption, according to the Zarqa Municipality Committee chairman. He said the food was seized during inspection tours of a number of stores and restaurants by municipality health teams. He said that the teams will maintain their tours and will take drastic measures against violators of health safety regulations.

MA'AN CONTRACTS: The department of public works in Ma'an has awarded contracts to local construction firms to carry out road projects at the cost of JD 97,000. The department director said the allocation will finance roads and the maintenance of others within the Ma'an-Shobak region. The department of education in the Ma'an Governorate meanwhile announced a JD 5,500 tender to pave the yards of a number of schools within the Ma'an Governorate.

CHINESE END APC COURSE: A group of workers employed by the chemical and potash industries in China have concluded a training course at the Arab Potash Company (APC) plant near the southern tip of the Dead Sea, and received their diplomas. This is the second course of its kind to be organised by APC for Chinese workers, held in implementation of a Jordanian-Chinese cooperation programme. The economic and trade attaches at the Chinese embassy in Amman were present at the graduation ceremony.

VETS CONTINUE TOURS: The Department of Agriculture in Salt says teams of veterinarians are maintaining their inspection tours of animal and poultry farms to ensure that animals and birds are in good health. In the past month it said 16,144 heads of sheep, and cattle were treated by these vets. The teams also maintain their watch over slaughter houses in Salt, Fuhais and Baqaa refugee camp.

CAMPAIGN IN MADABA: The Ministry of Agriculture has launched a campaign in Madaba district to orient farmers on proper and modern methods in agriculture. The farmers are being shown documentary films featuring cultivation of crops in rain-fed and irrigated regions as well as means of combating pests.

LAND RECLAMATION: The Department of Agriculture in Zarqa Governorate has held an agricultural seminar for the benefit of farmers in Azraq and Hallabat areas, to train them on land reclamation processes and the application of the agricultural patterns system. A number of agricultural engineers are taking part in the seminar which will also discuss desert land reclamation and planting of forest trees.

WOMEN'S UNION: A delegation representing the General Union of Jordanian Women left for Damascus Saturday on a visit expected to last several days. The delegation, led by the union's President Haifa Al Bashir, will meet with the president and members of the Syrian Women's Union to discuss bilateral cooperation.

STREET VENDORS: The Balqa governor Saturday decided to ban street vendors from selling goods along the Wadi Sh'eb-South Shouna road to prevent automobile accidents.

BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP: A number of Jordanian cyclists Saturday took part in Bicycle Team Championship. At the end of 38-kilometre race, Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan gave prizes to the winning teams.

UAE MINISTER: United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of Water and Electricity Hmeid Hmeid Al Uweis, who is due here Tuesday on official visit, will hold talks with officials on UAE-Jordanian cooperation. The discussion will focus on water, electricity and irrigation.

JVA ELECT NEW BOARD: The Jordanian Veterinarians Association (JVA) has elected a new president and a six-member board to serve for two years. The president, Dr. Ahmad Ajlouni, won 93 votes out of a total of 168.

MUBARAK RECEIVES ENVOY: Egyptian President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak Saturday received Jordanian Ambassador to Egypt Hussein Hamami at the end of his tour of duty.

NEW VTC COURSE: The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Saturday opened a 20-day training course for instructors employed by private and public institutions' vocational training centres. The 25 participants will hear lectures and do practical work related to their specialisations, and will design and execute vocational training programmes. The course was opened by Ministry of Education's Secretary General Munther Al Masri who underlined the importance of production by trainees as one of the most important processes of learning.

Health Ministry launches anti-diarrhoea campaign

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry Saturday launched an anti-diarrhoea campaign in Jordan in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, in a statement upon the start of the campaign, said that diarrhoea is one of the main causes of death among children in the developing world.

WHO statistics indicate that nearly five million children die annually of the disease in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the minister noted.

"The mortality rate among children in Jordan as a result of this disease now stands at 2,500 annually, and for this reason the Health Ministry considers diarrhoea as one of the main chronic health problems in Jordan,"

Hamzeh said. He said these figures were based on statistics compiled by the ministry in 1985 and 1986 in cooperation with the WHO and UNICEF.

Hamzeh said that the current campaign entails spreading awareness among the public on means of protecting children against the disease, and these include cleanliness at home, breast feeding and proper cleanliness of children.

The Health Ministry, Hamzeh said, worked out an integrated programme for combating diarrhoea in cooperation with WHO and UNICEF aimed to reduce the mortality rate among children especially those under five years of age.

The programme, he said, is also designed to prevent cholera from spreading in the country.

Nursing graduates allowed to continue higher studies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Higher Council for Health (HCH) decided to introduce measures allowing graduates of nursing schools to continue their higher education and obtain university degrees in their specialisations.

The council, which met under the chairmanship of Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, also decided to extend training courses given to midwives from 24 to 36 months, with a view to raising their standards and providing better qualifications for the trainees.

The HCH decided to maintain training courses for Tawjihi graduates to become assistant nurses and to offer them extended training in hospitals and primary health care centres.

Training of assistant nurses will be done through cooperation with the Ministry of Education, which runs special nursing courses at its schools in the country, according to HCH officials.

During the meeting, participants decided to set up a Jordanian Nursing Board to promote the nursing profession in Jordan and to form a special team to follow up the implementation of this decision, according to the

statement. The HCH meeting reviewed in detail the nursing situation in the Kingdom and means of increasing the number of nurses who will replace non-Jordanian nurses now working in the country.

Jordan now has an estimated 2,000 qualified nurses of whom 550 are non-Jordanians. The HCH meeting also decided to take measures aimed at preventing qualified nurses from leaving the country before serving in government hospitals and health centres for at least two years. This, according to the statement, applies particularly to graduates from the University of Jordan and the Jordan University of Science and Technology.

The HCH meeting discussed means of promoting the work of the cancer centre at the Al Bashir Hospital in Amman and decided that more equipment and qualified staff will be provided to the centre. They also confirmed that there will be no need to establish a special cancer centre at the University of Jordan as had been envisaged earlier due to high cost.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma attends the graduation of the 24th class of policewomen in Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

New batch of policewomen graduate

AMMAN (Petra) — The 24th class of policewomen graduated here Saturday in a ceremony held under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, in the presence of Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

In an address to the graduates, Princess Basma paid tribute to the Women's Police Force in the Kingdom which, she said, is undergoing constant development.

She thanked those in charge of

training the officers. "The success of the Women's Police Force has prompted many Jordanian women to enroll, and to offer useful service to their country."

"The PSD is providing constant care and support for the Women's Police Force to enable it to adapt to the changing needs of the community and security," she said.

At the outset of the ceremony, Major Hussein Shahin, the Women's Police Force commander, delivered a speech in which

she thanked Princess Basma for attending the ceremony and underlined the country's need for qualified policewomen to maintain security and stability in Jordan.

The graduates presented a performance of their skills which included fencing and storming of buildings. The graduates later received their diplomas.

The graduates had completed a training course in police work, military exercises, sports activities and a study in legal and cultural affairs.

Police apprehend 2 drug rings

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Police in the past two weeks apprehended two groups of drug traffickers and seized their illicit

products with a street value of nearly JD 167,000, according to an announcement Saturday by the Public Security Department's

(PSD) Anti-Narcotics Division. The division director Ghalib Zou'bi said that in all, 25 traffickers of different nationalities, including Jordanians, were apprehended and that the police seized 382 kilograms of hashish and 250 grammes of heroin.

Zou'bi paid tribute to Jordanian citizens who had helped the police apprehend the two groups but gave no other details.

In April, police foiled two attempts to sell 115 kilograms of hashish stored in a number of hiding places in the country and apprehended those in charge of two major operations involving the illicit goods.

In March 1988, the Anti-narcotics Department arrested four drug traffickers and seized heroin worth \$600,000 in what was described then as the largest shipment of its kind ever seized in the Kingdom in 18 years.

Regent urges graduated officers to shoulder new responsibilities

ZARQA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday attended the graduation of a new batch of army officers from the Royal Military Academy and urged the graduates to shoulder their new responsibilities with a deep faith in God and the nation, and with loyalty to the King.

its of the Third Royal Armoured Division, watched their training exercises and heard a briefing on their training programmes. Prince Hassan was accompanied on the visit by Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and a number of army commanders.

"Graduating from the academy does not mean the end of the road for army officers, but rather a first step towards a new career in the service of the nation," Prince Hassan said in his address to the graduates.

"The Armed Forces in Jordan is an institution which continues to absorb military hardware and techniques, to improve its skills and to raise the combat capabilities of its personnel, Prince Hassan said.

Indeed, he added, the young military officers "are called on to build for the coming 21st century and shoulder responsibilities for the country's future."

Prince Hassan said the military profession is a mission of honour based on faith, science, ethics and action. "It is not a mere position or status."

"In the Armed Forces one has to exercise self-denial and offer sacrifice for others and for his country," Prince Hassan added.

The Regent conveyed to the graduates greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and wished them success in their endeavour.

The graduates later received their diplomas from the Armed Forces Director of Officers Affairs Department and Prince Hassan distributed awards to those graduates who excelled in their training course.

The graduates, who form the fifth group of university graduates, then marched in military formation and handed the standards to the sixth group who will graduate after completing their course.

The academy commander delivered a speech on the occasion, outlining the graduates training programme.

Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and his aides and senior military officers were among those attending the graduation ceremony.

Prince Hassan later visited un-



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday attends the graduation of a new batch of army officers from the Royal Military Academy. (below) A graduate receives an award from Prince Hassan (Petra photo)



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GUVS creates special department for children

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has created a special department to take charge of matters related to children and their care. GUVS President Abdullah Khatib said that the new department will follow up all matters related to the development of children at GUVS-run societies and nurseries in the Kingdom.

GUVS will organise training courses and hold seminars designed to improve the perform-

ance and raise the skill of teachers of children at the nursery and kindergarten levels, and will provide computers and other equipment that are deemed essential for children's development.

According to Khatib, GUVS has so far provided 155 charitable societies on both banks of Jordan with computers worth at least JD 100,000 and held training courses for teachers in the use of the computers.

Expatriates to discuss projected holding firm

AMMAN (Petra) — A draft agreement on the establishment of the projected holding company by Jordanian expatriates and the company's statutes will be a major topic of discussion by the Fourth Jordanian Expatriates Congress, which will open in Amman on July 11, according to Munther Hammoudeh, the company coordinator.

He said the expatriates will discuss the company's housing, agricultural, industrial and other investment projects which will be implemented in the Kingdom through the projected company. The company is expected to have a capital of JD 5 million.

Hammoudeh said the idea of such a company was created during the first expatriates congress in 1985 and consequently committees were formed in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to pave the way for its establishment.

So far the expatriates in these countries raised 40 per cent of the total capital. The present number of shareholders is 160, Hammoudeh noted.

He said the coming expatriates congress will open the door for the expatriates to hold shares in the projected company.

Azmi Al Muhtaseb, director of the Expatriates' Affairs Department at the Ministry of Labour, whose department is sponsoring the congress, said that

the expatriates have offered vast contributions to Jordan's economic projects.

He also expressed hope that they will endorse the final agreement for the projected company in their coming meetings.

Muhtaseb said that the annual gathering of the expatriates in Amman is designed to help nearly 300,000 expatriate workers together with their families, numbering about half a million, to maintain very strong contacts with their homeland, to acquaint themselves with the economic situation in their country and to pave the way for investment in various projects.

Since the first congress, the expatriates have secured the following: The right to maintain dual nationality, the right to be covered by the social security laws of Jordan, and the right to possess housing units and higher education at Jordanian universities, Muhtaseb noted.

Director General of the Passports and Civil Registration Department Issa Omani said that the expatriates sometimes need dual nationality to help them maintain their employment abroad. Each Jordanian citizen has the right now to obtain a foreign nationality and at the same time keep the Jordanian nationality, according to Omani.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1974

مجلس التحرير يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية في الاردن مؤسسة الصحافة الاردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

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Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Hats off to the Pope

WORLD Zionists are again in arms against Pope John Paul. This time it is a combination of everything: The Pontiff's decision to visit Austria, his meeting with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, his reaffirmation of the Holy See's support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and his apparent refusal to discuss diplomatic relations with Israel as long as Jerusalem remains under occupation. But more than anything else, the Zionists appear to be upset with the Pope not over the reiteration of the Vatican's well-known stands but over his reminder that hundreds of thousands, even millions, of non-Jews were also massacred in World War II. The world Zionist movement would not have cared so much if the Pontiff did not mention Jews by name in his address at a World War II prison camp Friday, but his emphasis that "Christians, Jews and others" were persecuted by the Nazis was the last straw. It undermines the very core of the Zionist argument for world sympathy and blunts the very instrument that the Zionists wave in the face of European governments whenever they want to bully them in favour of Zionist ill-designs.

The Zionists see the Pope's remarks, coming as they did amid an international debate by historians that World War II crimes should be compared with atrocities committed by other totalitarian regimes, as another nail in the coffin of the "Jewish holocaust." They cannot accept, let alone live with, the reality that there had been, there are, and there will be others who suffered and suffer equally as, if not more than, the Jews. The Israeli refusal to acknowledge the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland is just another side of the same coin.

It was indeed courageous of Pope John Paul wittingly or unwittingly, to buckle the Zionist wrath by speaking the truth. Our hats off to the Pontiff. We hope there will be more like him who refuse to be subdued by the Zionists.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Successful visit

JAPANESE Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno's visit to Jordan was extremely successful and achieved the aspired results. Shortly before his departure from Amman Uno said that his country will continue to extend support to Jordan's efforts spearheaded by King Hussein for achieving a just and comprehensive Middle East peace. Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri announced that Japan which is a major economic power and a current member of the U.N. Security Council can play a very significant role in the Middle East peace-making process. Japan's involvement in the peace-making process is bound to have very beneficial results in view of its political and economic weight in world affairs. Indeed Japan's involvement in efforts to achieve peace will be a welcome development by all parties concerned with the issue in the light of Japan's strong relations with Eastern and Western countries and all the Arab states. This involvement shows beyond doubt that a future settlement in the region hinges on a politico-economic leverage and influences from major world powers. King Hussein's continued endeavours abroad and his efforts to win the support of major powers to solve the Middle East problem are bearing fruit, and his pursuit of justice and his keenness on establishing peace and security in this region is gaining more and more backing by all countries of the world.



Al Dustour: Rabin goes to Washington

ISRAEL'S war minister Yitzhak Rabin is going to Washington to sign an agreement paving the way for more U.S. military aid to Israel. Any weapons obtained from other countries are being used by Israel to stifle the resistance of the oppressed people of Palestine and to maintain a rule of terrorism and oppression against the Arab population. The visit takes place against the background of a long series of visits by Israeli leaders to the U.S. to obtain arms specially in an election year like 1988 when they can exercise their blackmail against the candidates for the presidency and the Congress so as to secure the largest amount of weapons and the greatest volume of economic assistance to the Jewish state. Everyone knows that the candidates for the presidency and the Congress are in a race against one another trying to win the largest number of Jewish votes to secure victory. But the on-going uprising in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip is bound to have some sort of influence on the electorate and subsequently on the future aid to Israel. The American taxpayers have witnessed Israel's atrocities against the Arabs through their various information media, and this could have a negative effect on future U.S. aid. Rabin goes to the U.S. as the situation worsens in the occupied territories where settlers and army troops continue to kill Arabs and carry out different kinds of criminal activity. We will be surprised if the U.S. continues to supply Israel with aid and weapons with which to maintain its aggression in our region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Following the footsteps of the Great Arab Revolt

IN his address at a ceremony held at the Palace of Culture Prince Hassan stressed the need for Jordanian youth to follow in the footsteps of the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt and try to fulfill their national objectives. Prince Hassan said the revolt which broke out at the turn of the 20th century came to deepen the conception of a pan-Arab nationality and to unite the Arabs and bring them freedom. The leaders of the Great Arab Revolt starting with Al Hussein Ibn Ali have been keen on protecting Arab rights and lands in Palestine and also on preventing Zionism from swallowing Arab territory. Al Hussein Ibn Ali's endeavours marked the beginning of the struggle against colonialists and Zionists and the Hashemites waged a war against the Israelis in 1948 and were successful in preventing Arab Jerusalem and the West Bank from falling in the enemy hands. The Hashemites today are also keen on preserving Arab rights and fulfilling the national aspirations of the Arab World.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

All the talk, but no action

IN THE absence of conventional political parties, other vehicles and substitutes are trying hard to fill the vacuum, such as professional unions and university alumni clubs.

One of the most prominent of these vehicles and substitutes is the Jordanian branch of the American University of Beirut Alumni Club, which follows the habit of arranging an eventful dinner every month open to everybody willing to pay for his/her dinner. Each time the club invites several officials to discuss hot issues in an atmosphere of freedom hardly available in the formal channels of opinion expression.

The Jordanian elite, being unable to question officials on public matters and make them accountable, are finding at such monthly dinners, as well as during the annual conference of expatriates, valuable opportunities to do so.

The last dinner, held last Sunday, was devoted to economics. The speakers were: The minister of industry and trade, the deputy governor of the Central Bank, the chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the president of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

It is, of course, understandable to have officials speak out to explain their policies and decisions or to defend them. However it is quite another story to have officials make suggestions and recommendations and, like the opposition, describe what action should be

taken. Perhaps Maher Shukri, the deputy governor of the Central Bank, was correct in taking no more than one minute to state that the Central Bank had dealt with the money exchange crisis, that everything was then back to normal, and that he was under the disposal of the diners to answer their queries.

Hamdi Tabbaa, the minister of trade and industry, explained many aspects of the current economic situation and went on to call for import substitution, consumption reduction, re-evaluation of protection measures, improvement of the climate for investment, formulation of proper taxation policies, the promotion of internal tourism at the expense of outgoing tourism, the re-writing of certain economic laws, and getting rid of meaningless restrictions.

No reasonable economist or businessman will find himself in disagreement with the minister of industry and trade over raising these urgent demands. Perhaps we will only differ with him when these slogans are turned into specific decisions and defined policies for implementation. Let us take them one by one:

The reduction of consumption is quite acceptable by everybody provided it is imposed on others. Everyone knows that once we start talking about reducing wages, allowances, profits and rents — the only practical tools to reduce consumption — the resistance will be fierce.

'Beita does not exist on the map of Israel'

Editor's note: This is another part of the "uprising update" documented by the Palestinian Human Rights Information Centre and distributed in cooperation with the Database Project on Palestinian Human Rights based in Chicago.

Report on Beita village killing

This report has been revised to conform to new information obtained from the village April 19.

The Events

Beita is a village of some 6000 people 13 kilometres southeast of Nablus.

At approximately 8:30 a.m. April 6, a group of settler children from Elon Moreh and their two armed guards stopped by a spring outside the village. A nine-year-old shepherd boy stopped to see them. Villagers who were working in their fields and orchards heard four shots fired and saw the shepherd boy running.

The settler group then went up the road toward the village. At a junction to the village a young man named Tyeaser, who spoke fluent Hebrew, met them. The settlers said they wanted to go into the village. Tyeaser said that it was probably not a good idea because of the tension following the shooting at the shepherd boy and because of the general level of tension. Tyeaser offered to act as their guide to give them safe passage out of the area. While he was talking to the group villagers began to assemble around them. Rumain Aldubi, the guard responsible for the shooting, began to get tense. He told Tyeaser to tell the people to leave. Tyeaser turned to do that; as he turned back to Aldubi, Aldubi shot him in the leg and stomach. As the people began to respond to this Aldubi began shooting. Musa Daoud Bani Shamsa, 20, was away from the group under a tree. He was killed by being shot in the head, but people did not notice this immediately.

The settlers then started down the road toward the village. Aldubi and the other guard had their guns ready; two settler children walked alongside Aldubi, protecting him. The villagers walked along, accompanying the settlers but not doing anything. By the time the group reached the village people had found Bani Shamsa's body and had taken it to his mother's home (his father is dead and there are no brothers). The mother and one sister went out to meet the group, along with other villagers. It was at this point that the settlers and villagers accompanying them learned of Bani Shamsa's death.

The villagers were divided in their reaction. Most were in favour of getting the settlers out of there as fast as possible, but some argued for keeping them there. They argued that when the army arrived they could tell them that these were the people who had killed Bani Shamsa. There was a clash and Aldubi began shooting again. He shot one person in the stomach and Hatem Fayez Ahmad al Jabber, 19, in the head, killing him.

According to the villagers, Tirza Porat tried to stop Aldubi from shooting. She went up to him and grabbed his arm, telling him what he was doing was terrible. This is when he shot and killed her.

Bani Shamsa's mother managed to hit Aldubi on the head, knocking him unconscious. The villagers then got the guns away from Aldubi and the other guard and lay them on the ground. Other villagers protected the children and got them medical care. One of the children protected was the daughter of Benny Katzover (see below under Israeli reaction).

By 9:45 ABC television reporters arrived in Beita. The Israeli army did not arrive until 10:30. When the army arrived it immediately turned the high school into a detention centre, arresting hundreds and interrogating them there. They then detained some 30 "suspects." Some 300 youths fled the village. One of them, Ossam Abdel Halim, 15, was killed as he fled April 7.

Five houses in the village were immediately blown up (filmed live by Israeli TV). When Mitza was asked at the site whether he had established a direct link between the killing and injuries and the families in the houses he said "No," but that he knew stones had been thrown from the houses. Eight more were blown up April 7, after the preliminary army report finding that Aldubi's gun had killed Porat. One of the houses destroyed belonged to a family which had actively protected the children. One of whose members is a source of this report. Attorney Felicia Langer obtained an order nisi, temporarily preventing further demolitions.

Six young men from the village, one of them related to Musa Bani Shamsa, were expelled from the territories April 19. The

charges against them included throwing stones against the settlers and taking the gun away from Aldubi. They were also accused of being members of the Shabiba organisation, which was only a declared illegal March 18.

Beita has been a closed military zone since these events. Olive trees have been uprooted and the Red Cross has not been permitted in.

Rumain Aldubi, the guard responsible for the shooting, is the first and only Jew against whom the IDF authorities have issued an administrative order restricting his mobility. In 1987 they issued an order preventing him from entering Nablus for several months after he, as leader of the Nablus cell of Gush Emunim, attempted several times to establish a settlement base in the casbah of that city. He was involved in altercations with the soldiers at Joseph's Tomb and next to Balata refugee camp. Aldubi entered the army eight months ago, voluntarily, as religious are not required to serve.

Despite the other guard's claim to have coordinated the settlers' trip with the army, the army says the Elon Moreh people had not coordinated it at all; the army learned of the events only from

three American TV crews at the village.

Even in the initial report IDF Chief of Staff Dan Shomron said that Arabs, especially women, protected many of the youth; that a Palestinian doctor and nurse gave first aid on the scene; and that two Red Crescent ambulances evacuated the wounded (TV cameras also recorded this). Angry settlers called for Shomron's firing in response to these statements.

Israeli Responses

Initial stories claimed that the villagers had taken the guns and shot the guard and the girl who died and injured another 15. The next story was that no Israelis were shot and that the girl, Tirza Porat, had been 'stoned to death' by villagers. The other youths injured were claimed hit by stones.

According to the April 7 army report the army investigation was "unable to establish" how the Israeli girl was killed. The report notes, however, that the bullet in her head was from the same gun that killed the two Palestinians and also that "when the guns were grabbed" by the Palestinians "their magazines were empty."

New concept for security: Increased interaction between police, public

(Continued from page 2)

1. Social welfare office.
2. Juvenile office (it is worth mentioning here that experience has shown that female officers get substantially better results in their dealings with juveniles than male officers do. As such, all juvenile centres are operated by women police).
3. Driver and vehicle licensing office.
4. Residency and alien affairs office.
5. Address identification and verification office: Inasmuch as other agencies and municipalities are currently trying to develop a proper address system, the security centre can contribute significantly to the effort.
6. Public relations department.
7. Office of the friends of the police: This office interfaces with the friends of the police society, which is an independent charitable organisation whose members are motivated to assist the police

in their efforts in crime prevention and the preservation of society. Offices for this society are spread country-wide, and they have representation at the level of the security centre.

8. Emergency and rescue office. This office handles all the search and rescue missions, and offers ambulance and fire service. It interfaces in its activities with the civil defence organisation.

9. General services office: This office is a liaison office between the security centre and other government agencies. Its purpose is to provide the public with a single location at which to transact with all government agencies.

10. Local security council: This council consists of representatives of the police, of the local community, and of local security related agencies. Its function is to discuss security matters, and to attempt to resolve them at the local level. Recommendations on general security related matters are also made by that council to

the appropriate government authorities.

The council invites, on a regular basis, speakers from all spheres of society, educational, economic, political, judicial, cultural, etc., who discuss issues related to the general values of the society, and the procedures that need to be adopted by the society for their preservation. Again, here, recommendations are sent up the chain of command.

11. General information office: The function of this office is to gather as much information as possible about the geographical area of jurisdiction of the security centre. The resultant data base includes information on hospitals, schools, embassies, industries, commercial offices, etc., and is stored and constantly updated. Any information in the data base can be retrieved instantly on request.

12. Data processing department: This is a satellite station

linked to the directorate to which the centre belongs. It has access to its own data base, and with the right user privileges, can be made to have access to the entire data base of the police force.

13. Operations room: This is the nerve centre of the police operations in the area of the centre. It operates on a continuous basis, and has available to it communications facilities linking it with other operational units in the country, as well as the main operations centres in the regional directorate and the national directorate.

It becomes clear, when these functions are analysed, that the primary objectives of the creation of the security centre can be summarised as follows:

1. To interact directly with the public, and solicit their help in crime prevention by building bridges of trust through services performed by the police in all areas of social fields.
2. To by-pass the time consum-

ing red tape procedures and ensure that issues reach their targeted destinations in the shortest possible time, and.

3. To allow the centre autonomy of operation while maintaining centralised control for quality assurance of services offered.

Many theories have been developed relating to the role of the law enforcement agency in society. The development of these theories and of new perspectives is an on-going process, a dynamic process, motivated primarily by social currents, and reflecting the changes in the values of the society.

We at PSD are aware of our political reality. We are aware of the constraints placed upon us, and of our responsibilities. We are constantly inspired by the wisdom of His Majesty's guidance, and by the never-ceasing support that he has given.

I would be happy to answer any questions that you might have. Thank you.

Porat's family declared that a settlement should be built there. Even after the release of the army report establishing that Aldubi's gun killed Porat, the "blood," rhetoric, calls for establishing settlements, etc., continue unabated. The apparent official acquiescence and even support of extreme and uncontrolled actions, rhetoric and proposals, at a time when proposals for mass deportations and killings already have much credibility and support in the general Israeli public, does not appear to have been affected by the establishment of the village's lack of culpability in the matter.

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20 years of occupation

Following is the first part of a six-part collection of briefing papers on legal aspects of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The briefing papers, were drawn up by Al Haq, a West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. The next five parts of the collection will be published by the Jordan Times in the next five issues.

Introduction

TWENTY years have passed since Israel took control over the West Bank and Gaza in the six-day war of 1967. After 20 years, the unusual circumstance of a military occupation has assumed features of permanency.

Today more than ever there is a need to take a close look at the situation in the West Bank (including Jerusalem) and Gaza.

Al Haq prepared a series of briefing papers on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the occupation. These papers deal with the following topics:

1. An overview of the legal and human rights situation after 20 years of occupation;
2. The West Bank legal system and structure;
3. The military court system;
4. Administrative measures of punishment and control;
5. Trade unions under Israeli occupation;
6. Suppression of academic, cultural and political life.

These papers do not provide a comprehensive picture of the situation in the occupied territories after 20 years. They serve merely as an introduction to this topic, and may help in directing the focus toward what we believe are the most significant trends and patterns of the occupation.

For more detailed and comprehensive information, please consult our other publications, or contact us directly at our office in Ramallah.

Briefing paper No. 1:

Twenty years of occupation: law and rights

When Israel took military control over the West Bank and Gaza in June 1967 many thought that the occupation would be of a short duration. Today, 20 years later, the Israeli authorities are showing no serious sign of wishing to relinquish the territories, but to the contrary are holding on to them with an "iron fist", while exploiting human and material resources.

Legal control: What is most remarkable about Israel's occupation is the elaborate legal framework that is used to govern the territories. The Israeli authorities have created new laws and resurrected defunct ones in an apparent attempt to further their political goal of colonisation. Because of their status as occupied, the West Bank and Gaza are subject in the first place to international law. Applicable international law is the Hague Regulations of 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. Under the provisions of these conventions, the occupying power must observe the laws that were in force prior to the occupation, and may amend them solely either to protect its legitimate security concerns, or to advance the interests of the local population. What in reality has happened?

Military orders: The occupied territories are currently ruled by a myriad of military orders (1191 in the West Bank and close to 900 in Gaza) and unserialised regulations which have amended and thereby transformed the pre-existing Jordanian law beyond recognition. The authorities have issued these orders citing either security concerns or the interests of the local population. On the basis of these military orders, which cover all aspects of daily life and are often phrased in ambiguous terms, the Israeli authorities in the West Bank and Gaza have been able to expropriate land for public purposes or declare it state land; to impose heavy taxation on economic and commercial life; to restrict the entry of people into the area, with a clear view of trying to keep Palestinians outside their homeland; to suppress political, social and cultural activities; and to punish those who have chosen to resist actively such practices. From the beginning of the occupation, military orders have been used to control business life in the Territories, requiring a permit for most economic activities. Since 1982 a number of new military orders have further extended the authorities' control over the flow of funds to the Territories used to finance a plethora of economic and social projects.

Security justification: The authorities routinely quote security concerns for most of the actions they take, but have refused to define what security means to them, or to explain which criteria fulfill Israeli security requirements in any given case. As a result the authorities have been able to use the security argument to justify a number of fundamental features of their occupation, including land confiscation and settlement, the introduction of civilian settlers, changes in the territories' administrative structure, and punitive measures against the Palestinian population.

Local interests: The authorities have also justified legislation of measures on the basis of realities that themselves came about as a result of illegal acts. For example, Israeli civilians were introduced into the occupied territories contrary to Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Once they had settled, they were officially designated as "local population." The authorities could then justify actions like expropriation of land to construct roads leading to Israeli settlements on the basis of the "interest of the local population", while systematically neglecting the interests of the Palestinian population.

Defence regulations: In addition to creating new legislation, the authorities have resurrected the "Defence (emergency) Regulations" which were issued by the British mandatory forces in 1945 and revoked by them on May 14, 1948. By virtue of these regulations, which were not used during the Jordanian period, the Israeli authorities continue to deport Palestinians or place them under town arrest, demolish and seal houses, and impose censorship.

Legal recourse: Although the authorities' control over the territories has the trappings of a legal structure, once it comes to appealing a military order or protesting the violation of a right, there is very little effective legal recourse. Individuals convicted in a military court have no route of appeal open to them but can only ask for clemency. Acquisition of land through expropriation orders or orders declaring land as state land may be objected to before a military tribunal, which, however, can only make a recommendation to the authorities who issued the order. Administrative measures such as deportation may be appealed to the Israeli High Court of Justice, but the High Court merely reviews the Military Commander's authority in issuing such an order rather than the merits of the case, and so far only a handful of administrative orders have been reversed. (See also Briefing Paper No. 3).

Arrest and detention: Palestinians arrested on suspicion of "security offences" are detained for varying lengths of time during which they are routinely exposed to mistreatment and sometimes torture at the hands of interrogators. They often will not see a lawyer until after they have signed a confession. If convicted they must endure prison conditions which are unacceptable by international standards. Al-Haq notes in this respect physical mistreatment, reduction of air circulation, use of tear gas, overcrowding, and

restrictions on movement.

Iron fist policy: In August 1985, the Israeli authorities launched their "iron fist" policy in the occupied territories. Intensifying the use of administrative punishments, they have deported Palestinians or placed them in administrative detention or under town arrest without charging them or bringing them to court. In addition, they have demolished and sealed houses of the families of individuals suspected of resistance activity as an act of collective punishment. Such practices have occurred in waves throughout the period of occupation, often after settler hysteria and consequent pressure on the authorities to act in some way or other against the Palestinian population.

Freedom of movement: The military authorities have imposed strict controls on the movement of people. The occupied territories have been declared a closed military area. This means that travelling abroad or entry from abroad is contingent on permission from the military authorities. It also means that residents of the occupied territories may not stay in Israel between the hours of 1 and 5 in the morning.

Family reunification: The number of Palestinians abroad who have been denied the right to rejoin their families in the West Bank is large, and the authorities so far have refused to release the criteria which they claim to apply in deciding who may enter and who may not. Al Haq suspects that the authorities' refusal results from their fear that disclosure will show that few of the rejections of family reunification applications are justified on the basis of their own criteria. Even though in most countries that have restrictive immigration policies families are still allowed to reunite, many Palestinian families remain divided by the practice of the Israeli authorities.

Culture and education: Al Haq has become increasingly concerned in recent times by the authorities' severe attitude toward cultural and educational institutions in the occupied territories. Universities are habitually closed for varying periods of time, usually on flimsy pretexts and at great cost to the institutions. In the absence of a vibrant economic and commercial life, higher education is an important avenue of self-fulfilment for many Palestinians, and restrictions on education are therefore a particularly salient violation of the rights of the population.

Administrative structure: The West Bank and Gaza are ruled by a military government. Although nominally having a separate administrative apparatus for civilian affairs, the territories are integrally linked to Israel's own administration. Government departments of the Jordanian period in the West Bank serve Israeli interests and, although staffed by Palestinians, are fully supervised and controlled by Israeli personnel. In no matters like, for example, budget allocations is the civilian administration accountable to the local population, which is taxed but not represented on levels of decision-making. In Gaza the situation is identical.

Land and settlement: According to Meron Benvenisti, by 1985 more than 50 per cent of the land of the West Bank (here not including East Jerusalem) had already been acquired by the military authorities either for immediate or future use of Jewish settlers. Over a hundred Israeli settlements have been established on Palestinian land in clear contravention of international law which prohibits the introduction of citizens of the occupying power into the occupied territory. The settlers are armed, and habitually carry out vigilante-type attacks on the Palestinian population. Effective action to constrain them is not always taken. As a result, the security situation in the West Bank continues to deteriorate.

Economy and resources: The economy of the West Bank and Gaza has been integrated into the Israeli economy to a considerable extent: approximately 150,000 workers cross daily into Israel in search of work; towns and villages have been linked up to the Israeli power grid and telecommunications network; important health and social services have been taken over by the authorities; and access to water is also controlled by the authorities. Control over resources and services has meant control over their allocation, and in many cases the allocation, for example of water or communication lines, has been clearly discriminatory in favour of Israeli citizens, whether in the occupied territories or in Israel itself. Only one Arab bank has been allowed to reopen in the West Bank in the past twenty years.

De facto annexation: Considering prevailing trends and patterns in the occupied territories today, one can discern a definite movement toward annexation of the West Bank and Gaza by Israel, if not legally then at least in effect. The authorities are involved in a large-scale and long-term colonisation effort, flaunting applicable international law which has laid down guidelines for the occupying power in order to prevent such colonisation. Many Palestinians fear, and not without justification, that the authorities' motive is to take the land, but without the people.

Obligations of an occupying power: Under international law the West Bank and Gaza are occupied territories whose final disposition remains undecided pending a just resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Any military occupation is by definition temporary. It is the occupying power's obligation by international law to enable the occupied population to create its own institutions which protect its interests and which will serve as the basic infrastructure for its future society once the occupation has ended. The Israeli authorities, on the contrary, have consistently reneged on these responsibilities, and instead have advanced Israeli interests to the extent that a reversal of the situation is becoming increasingly more difficult to envisage.

The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilians in time of war is applicable to Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, according to most members of the world community, including the United Nations and the United States government. The Israeli authorities, however, continue to deny the Convention's applicability, but have declared that they will observe its humanitarian provisions. They have failed to specify which provisions they consider humanitarian in character, however, and continue to violate numerous of its provisions as indicated above, including some that are clearly humanitarian in nature such as the prohibition on deportation. As long as international law is not applied, no guidelines for Israel's administration of the areas it occupies exist, leaving the authorities free play in realising their political goals.

According to Article 1 of the Convention, signatory powers have the obligation to enforce the Convention's provisions themselves, and to ensure their enforcement by the other signatory powers. So far, the governments who signed the Convention have failed to observe their duties as signatories, and no significant pressures have been applied on the Israeli authorities to comply with the Convention's provisions. It is Al Haq's hope that, twenty years of occupation having elapsed, these governments will recognise the burden of that responsibility, and seek the enforcement of the Geneva Convention and a just resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Iraqis retake Majnoon

(Continued from page 1)

apparently staged an amphibious assault to storm the Iranian positions from the flanks.

Tehran Radio said the islands were defended mainly by the Badr division, a unit of dissident Iraqi rebels armed by Iran.

INA said elements of the Third Army Corps moved in from the west across the narrow causeways, neutralising Iranian artillery and armour concentrations.

It also cut an embankment linking the islands with the Iraqis' rear area to prevent reinforcements being moved up, the agency reported.

Earlier Iraqi assaults to dislodge

the Iranian failed because they could not deploy their superior armour and artillery in sufficient force along the causeways.

This time, the Iraqis apparently used their tanks as short-range artillery to pound the Iranian defences, while sending infantry units across the causeways.

INA correspondents with the assault force reported that hundreds of Iranian corpses were floating in the marshes as the Iraqis retreated eastwards.

The Iraqis heavily outnumbered the Iranian forces, who claimed the Majnoon Islands were "liberated" by noon (0900 GMT).

Palestinian protests continue

(Continued from page 1)

The army clamped a curfew on Khirbata village near Ramallah after residents threw stones at Israeli cars, an army spokesman said.

Jewish settlers set up a roadblock near the village Friday night before the army imposed the curfew, Israel Radio said.

Also Saturday, police ordered closed two Arab private schools. Police said the closure followed some stone-throwing attacks on police in which students took part.

Police have linked the renewed tension in Jerusalem to the latest

leaflet put out by Palestinian leaders. It called on the Palestinians to intensify protests in Jerusalem and challenge Israel's occupation of the city.

The leaflet also designated Sunday as a day of attacks on Arabs working for Israel's "military administration" in the occupied lands, "those remaining outside the will of the people and at headquarters of appointed municipalities."

A top aide to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel could not "see the light at the end of the tunnel" and predicted the Palestinian uprising would continue.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

3 wounded in Kuwait beach explosion

KUWAIT (R) — Three children playing with a metal object they found on a beach were wounded when it exploded Friday, an Interior Ministry official said. The official, quoted by the Kuwaiti News Agency, said they suffered light shrapnel injuries from the object washed ashore near Al Zour, 80 kilometres south of Kuwait city. The ministry warned residents not to touch strange objects that may have washed up on Kuwait's coastline. Al Zour is less than 160 kilometres from the Iran-Iraq warfront. Local newspapers reported last month that Iranian corpses had washed up near Al Zour.

U.S. envoy arrives in Qatar

DOHA (AP) — U.S. envoy Richard Murphy arrived Saturday in this Gulf state for talks with the Qatari leadership. His fifth stop of an eight-state swing, the Qatari News Agency (QNA) reported. Murphy, the assistant to U.S. secretary of state in charge of Middle East affairs, is discussing means of ending the war between Iran and Iraq. He is also reviewing the Arab-Israeli peacemaking process. He came to Qatar from Oman, which shares control with Iran of the Strait of Hormuz.

Lebanon's waters not 'radioactive'

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanese territorial waters are neither radioactive nor contaminated by tons of Italian toxic waste dumped in the chaotic country, according to news reports Saturday. Beirut's daily Al Safir said the Lebanese Health Ministry issued a report saying the waters were not contaminated after an expert committee examined samples of sea water Friday. A Lebanese businessman imported 2,400 tons of toxic chemical waste from Italy two weeks ago and some of it was reported dumped on the Kesrouan coastal strip 30 kilometres north of Beirut. In addition, about 40 barrels inscribed "Cairo oil" and containing suspicious-looking pink and golden powder were discovered off the coast of Tyre in South Lebanon, and Tabarja in the north. The two events, combined with an outbreak of skin rashes among people who swam in the sea, drove the usually stoic Lebanese off their beaches. "The contents of the barrels, the sea water and fish examined are not radioactive," said the report. "The barrels contain organic brown powder that does not include any heavy poisonous metallic material," it said.

U.S. helicopter crashes in Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — A U.S. army helicopter on a surveillance mission in the Gulf crashed after suffering mechanical difficulties but the crew was rescued unharmed, a U.S. military spokesman said in the Gulf Friday. There was no hostile fire involved and the crash was "controlled ditch," the spokesman told a U.S. Defence Department press pool. The accident happened at 2000 GMT Thursday in the central Gulf. The spokesman said the helicopter was on a "routine surveillance mission" at the time and the crew was recovered without injury. It was not immediately known how many personnel were on the helicopter at the time.

Greek base workers end strike

HERAKLION (AP) — Greek workers at a U.S. air base on this southern island ended a monthlong strike Friday and returned to work, a union representative said. The 250 workers had walked off the job May 23 to press for a 15 per cent pay hike and special allowances for their employers, Pacific Architects and Engineers. The strike at the Gournes air base, 16 kilometres outside the city of Heraklion on the island's northern coast, had affected the delivery of food, fuel and water to the installation, the U.S. air force said. "The Greek Labour Ministry said they would give us special allowances that equal the 15 per cent pay hike we wanted. But it doesn't mean we are happy," said the union representative, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Moscow says U.S. distorting Soviet image

KUWAIT (AP) — The U.S. secretary of state is trying to distort Moscow's image in the Arab World by giving the impression that Soviet and American attitudes on the Middle East are growing close, a top Soviet official said in an interview published Saturday.

"We have been astonished over remarks by Shultz during his recent Middle East mission to the effect that the Soviet Union and the United States hold identical views on the Middle East, thus giving the impression that the Soviet Union endorses the Shultz plan," Alexander Ivanov-Galitsen, of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was quoted as saying.

Galitsen, who heads the ministry's Arab Gulf section, said in an interview with the newspaper Al Anbaa: "Such statements are evidently aimed at distorting the Soviet stance and driving a wedge between the Soviets and the Arabs."

Galitsen said that the two superpowers were "still wide apart" on the Middle East.

"We differ with the Americans

on the Arab-Israeli conflict on several scores," he said, listing Moscow's endorsement of the Palestinian right to self-determination, the call for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the proposed international peace conference.

The United States does not agree on these points, all demands of the Arab World.

He defended the recent meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York, saying "Israel is a key party in the Middle East conflict, and it is imperative for us to establish contacts with it."

PLO 'split has stopped financial aid to uprising'

BEIRUT (R) — A statement issued through Palestinian sources in Beirut said Friday conflict among Palestinian factions has halted Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) financial support for the six-month-old uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The statement, signed "The Followers of Abu Jihad's Route," was issued to Reuters by a Palestinian faction in west Beirut which asked not to be named. The faction said the statement came from Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"A phase of compromises and conflicts have taken over the PLO and individual political interests now dominate the unity of the cause and uprising," the statement said.

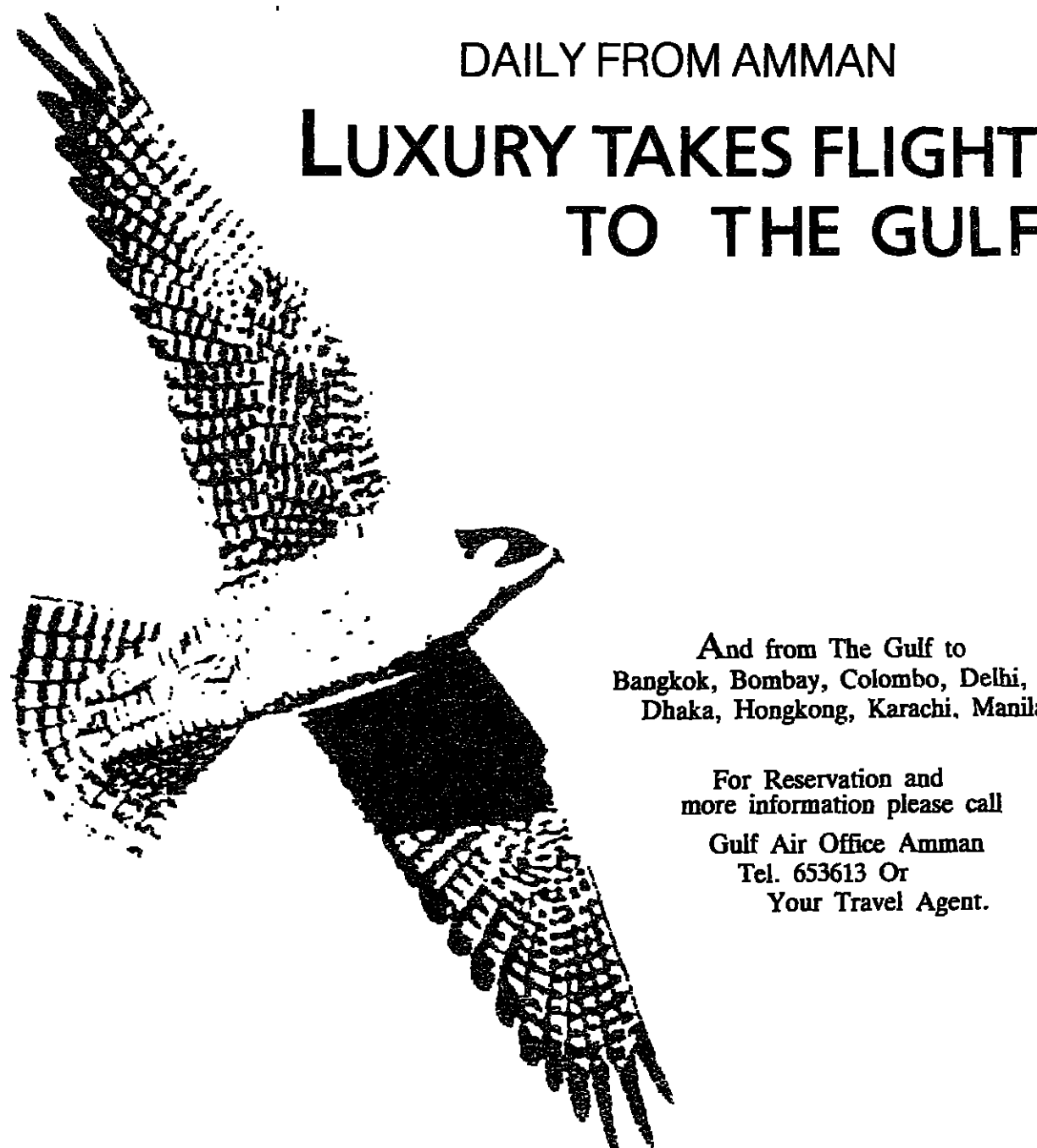
"This has ended coordination between the leaderships inside the occupied territories and those (the PLO) outside and stopped all financial aid and support to the uprising from the outside," it added.

It said conflict began after Abu Jihad, PLO deputy military commander, was killed in April by assassins widely believed to be Israeli forces.

A committee set up carry on his task of directing and supporting the uprising had triggered "chaos, disorder and severe conflicts within the PLO ranks," the statement said.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had set up the committee but excluded Abu Jihad's wife who had previously played a considerable role. Her exclusion had split Arafat's Fateh group, the sources said.

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House prices boom in most major cities around the world

NEW YORK (R) — Oblivious to the stock market crash, property prices are booming in most major cities around the world. This is what emerges from a recent Reuter survey which shows Britain and France leading the European property market.

Prices in the most sought-after areas of England have climbed by 45 per cent this year. In the most fashionable area of Paris, prices tripled over a five-year period.

"In my 21 years in this business I have never seen the housing market so strong in all price ranges," said Trevor Kent, president-elect of Britain's National Association of Estate Agents.

Japan, India, Australia, Poland, Kenya and Chile were also experiencing a strong real estate market, but in West Germany it was slow and in Morocco and the debt-ridden Latin American countries of Mexico, Brazil and Argentina it was weak.

In North America, Washington and Toronto have experienced booms since the crash, while Chicago and Los Angeles have recorded strong price increases.

In New York, the overall market has been termed "soft" except at the lower level and at the top range where foreign buyers have pushed prices higher.

In five countries was the October stock market crash cited as a factor in the condition of the property industry. Rather, it was a result of local conditions.

Art Aston, executive vice president of the Los Angeles Board of Realtors, said the crash had "little or no impact" in his region. "Here in California, real estate has always been seen as a solid investment and not volatile like the stock market," he said.

In Argentina and Brazil, economic crises have been blamed for a housing market that has remained stagnant for several

years. In Mexico the slump in the price of oil, of which it is a major producer, was identified as the culprit.

Chile, on the other hand, has enjoyed an economic recovery for the past four years since overcoming its debt crisis.

"The house market is strong because there is confidence that the economy will continue to grow," said a Santiago agent.

He reported that a two-bedroom house in one of Santiago's preferred leafy suburbs cost about \$55,000 now compared with \$50,000 last year.

Madrid, long a backwater in the European property market, is also experiencing a robust market, with the price of a two-bedroom house or apartment tripling in the past five years.

The reason, say property dealers, was an influx of foreign investment since Spain joined the European Community in 1986.

In Tokyo, a voracious appetite for homes caused land prices to triple between 1985 and mid-1987 before pulling back as speculators cashed in their profits, but they are still twice as high as three years ago.

Kenya's political stability has attracted investors from other African countries, creating a shortage of affordable housing which has driven prices 60 per cent higher since 1983, according to local estate agents. With a full in building, the cost of a house is expected to surge by a further 35 per cent this year.

In Washington, prices soared by 25 per cent in the first quarter

of the year due to low interest rates and declining unemployment.

In Toronto, a severe housing shortage has thrust prices 25 per cent higher in the past year.

Britain, Australia and India are among the few countries to identify any impact from the stock market crash, and all say it helped to boost prices.

In Britain, Kent said that as a result of the crash, many investors had returned to the safe haven of property.

"The man with, say, £25,000 (\$45,000) to invest has had his fingers burned in the stock market, and has said to himself 'let's put the money into the house instead,'" he said.

In Sydney, the cost of a house has swelled by more than 20 per cent since the October crash, while in the same period prices in India have zoomed by five to 10 per cent a month.

"Demand for property is far outstripping supply," said R.P. Gupta of Gupta Associates, who said houses were being snapped up by non-resident Indians sending money home after the crash.

Japan boasts by far the most expensive housing, with a 750-square-foot (68.7 square metre), two bedroom apartment fetching on average \$500,000 to \$800,000.

"Even if you had 100 million yen (\$800,000) to spend on an apartment, what you would get in town is nothing special. It is crazy," said one office worker looking for a home.

Italy, West Germany and France were also high-priced. A two-bedroom apartment goes for \$320,000 to \$480,000 in a prime area of Rome or Milan, while in Munich it fetches \$360,000.

\$335,000 in Stuttgart, \$250,000 in Frankfurt and \$200,000 to \$300,000 in Paris.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Bile outsprints Coe to win 300m

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — World 1,500 metres champion Abdi Bile outsprinted twice Olympic champion Sebastian Coe to win the 300m at the Lausanne Grand Prix athletics meeting Friday. Bile, the only Somali to win a world or Olympic medal, clocked one minute 45.25 seconds while Coe, who was unable to turn on his famed finishing burst, returned 1:45.50. Coe, who did not compete in last year's World Championships, had elected to run here instead of in the England-United States match in Birmingham, England. But a blustery wind, which whirled around the stadium, killed any chance of a fast time and Bile's powerful finish gave the 25-year-old Somali a morale-boosting victory with the build-up to the Seoul Olympics gathering momentum.

Nigeria beats Iraq 2-1

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Nigeria's Olympic soccer team downed Iraq 2-1 Friday night, and Czechoslovakian, Soviet and South Korean teams also advanced to the semifinals of the President's Cup tournament. The Czechoslovak selection came back from a 1-2 deficit at halftime to edge Mexico's Atlas Club 3-2 in overtime, and the Soviet Olympic team sent the Hungarian selection out of the tournament by scoring two goals in overtime. The South Korean Olympic team downed Yugoslavia's Velez 1-0. South Korea's winning goal by Choi Soon-Ho came in the 72nd minute. Nigeria meets the unbeaten Soviet team Sunday and the Czechs face South Korea in the semifinals at the main Olympic stadium. After scoreless regulation play, Jeon Ponomarev scored for the Soviets 14 minutes into overtime. Arminas Nabreikovas assisted the goal and scored another eight minutes later.

Donkova sets fastest 100m hurdles time

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — European champion Yordanka Donkova gave a flawless exhibition of high hurdling at the Lausanne Grand Prix athletics meeting Friday to set the year's fastest time for the women's 100 metres hurdles. Bulgarian Donkova skinned over the 10 barriers in 12.29 seconds, although her time was substantially assisted by a following wind of 3.50 metres a second. The blustery wind swirling around the stadium made conditions particularly difficult for field athletes and one early victim was Sweden's men's world high jump champion Patrik Sjöberg. He missed all three attempts at the moderate height of 2.24 metres, bowing out before Cuban Javier Sotomayor, the man who defeated him in Borlänge, Sweden, at the weekend had even entered the contest.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TOO MANY FINESSES

Both vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ 10 3 2
♥ Q 10 9
♦ A Q J
♣ 5 4 2

WEST EAST
♠ Q 9 6 5 ♠ 8 7 4
♥ 4 ♥ 6 3 2
♦ 10 9 8 4 ♦ K 6 5 3
♣ A 9 8 6 ♣ Q J 10

SOUTH
♠ A K
♥ A K J 8 7 5
♦ 7 2
♣ 7 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 2♥ Pass
4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass
Opening lead: Ten of ♠

We are often asked how we compare the quality of bridge today with that of years gone by. There is no doubt in our minds that modern players would overwhelm those of yesterday in the bidding. In the play, however, the oldtimers would more than hold their own. This hand was played almost a half-century ago by the father of contract bridge, the late Harold S. Vanderbilt, in the team event for the trophy which bears his name.

At one table the declarer took the

diamond finesse at trick one, which lost. After the automatic shift to the queen of clubs, the defenders were able to net three more tricks and the contract was defeated even before

declarer had gotten started. Vanderbilt saw that his contract was safe if he could keep East lead. He found a pretty series of avoidance plays to accomplish that. He rose with the ace of diamonds at trick one, cashed the ace-king of spades and then entered dummy with a trump to the nine.

The jack of spades was led and, when East followed low, declarer discarded his remaining diamond. Declarer overuffed, crossed back to the table with a trump and led the queen of diamonds. Had East not covered, declarer would have discarded a club and, had West been able to win, the jack of diamonds would have taken care of another club. When East produced the king, declarer ruffed and was able to get back to the board with the last trump to discard a club on the jack of diamonds. Declarer lost only a spade and two clubs.

Becker, Cash cruise through 3rd-round Wimbledon matches

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — One hurdle remains for Pat Cash and Boris Becker before Wimbledon has the showdown many fans are treating as the true men's final.

But neither player dares look that far — yet.

Becker and Cash, who have dominated the men's event here for the past three years, need one more victory apiece to advance to a quarterfinal meeting worthy of a championship match.

Because of the draw, the big-serving West German, champion in 1985-86, and the brash defending titlist from Australia are on course instead to meet in the last eight.

The defeat of John McEnroe by Wally Masur Thursday split the bottom half of the men's draw wide open.

McEnroe's demise put Mats Wilander, by no means a grass-court specialist, in the position of favorite to reach the final.

By doing so, it also considerably eased the path of Becker and Cash toward extending their domination to a fourth year.

The two players cruised through third-round matches Friday. Becker 7-6, 6-4, 6-4 against Sammy Giammalva of the United States. Cash 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 against fellow Australian John Fitz-

gerald. Now, the two grass-court kings have one more hurdle to negotiate before settling which one falls from grace.

That hurdle won't come until Monday when Becker meets Paul Annacone of the United States and Cash faces Andrei Okhovsky of the Soviet Union.

Saturday's play featured the remainder of the men's and women's third round. First up on centre court was Gabriela Sabatini against Catherine Tanvier, to be followed by Stefan Edberg, the No. 3 men's seed from Sweden, against America's Ken Flach.

Court No. 1 was kicking off with Chris Evert's third-rounder against Akiko Kijimuta. Then came Jimmy Connors against Derrick Rostagno, an all-American affair.

On court No. 2, McEnroe's second-round conqueror, Wally Masur, took on Robert Seguso. Martina Navratilova, defending women's champion, came next against Kate Schimper. No. 2 seed Mats Wilander was out on court 14.

Becker raised his ace total to 50 with 11 against Giammalva and became the only male player to reach round 4 without dropping a set.

Giammalva kept him out in the sun for 2½ hours but the big points always went against the American.

Becker said he couldn't be happier with his form but looked ahead only to Annacone.

"He's a dangerous opponent and he's beaten good players before," Becker said.

After being taken to five sets by Javier Frana in the second round, Cash pledged he would wrap up his next match in three straight.

He kept his word against Fitzgerald, his Davis Cup teammate. Cash, like Becker, refused to look ahead as far as the quarterfinals.

"My next opponent is Russian," Cash said when asked to comment on a probable meeting with Becker one round later. "That's about all I know about him."

While Cash and Becker justified their position as the world's most feared grass-court players, Ivan Lendl had to call on all his stamina and big-point experience to survive in a tournament he has yet to win.

Lendl, the world's top-ranked player and No. 1 seed, needed almost four hours to oust 6-foot-5 Michiel Schapers of The Netherlands.

Cram loses to best friend

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — European champion Steve Cram suffered his first major defeat against his best friend and training partner David Sharpe in England's athletics international against the United States Friday.

Cram, the former 1,500 metres world champion and 1984 Olympic silver medalist, looked poised for a characteristic triumph as he approached the final bend of a 1,000 metres race perched on the shoulder of leader Tony Morrell.

But 20-year-old world junior champion Sharpe dug deep into his reserves of speed off the bend and came from third to win in two minutes 27.66 seconds ahead of mile world record holder Cram in

2:27.90. Morrell completed an English sweep by finishing third.

Cram joked afterwards: "This is the first time he has beaten me in public but he quite often beats me in training."

"That little bit of zip was missing, although I'm getting faster. We were running so fast in the final 200 metres that I couldn't get past Morrell and began to tie up towards the finish."

Sprint champion Linford Christie powered to an impressive double over the Americans while British middle-distance runner Iken Bily was involved in an ugly exchange with American rival Thomas Johnson after the 800 metres.

European champion Christie

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It should be a most unusual day. Utilize all your faculties to your advantage. Extend your activities beyond their present boundaries. Don't allow yourself to be easily distracted.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Follow your uneasy intuition regarding home affairs. Talk over ideas with your mate. The future is looking brighter.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) It's a good day to find out exactly what allies will do to help you gain your aims. Be cautious.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get the right date to release those from whom you want backing. Find channels to get your ideas across.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Use some creative ability you possess and handle the details of such work more precisely. Serve someone well you are fond of.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study seriously and know what your true purpose is in life. State your aims honestly and clearly. Keep away from crowds.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study into the philosophy of life that interests you. Let know

know what decisions you have made. Show your good character. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Concentrate on the best way to handle monetary and property matters for the future. Write down your ideas

so you won't forget them. SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) Recheck your personal aims so they become more realistic. Stop all that wishful thinking and become more active. Drive carefully.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get together quietly with experts who can assist you. The evening is time for seeing good past and being happy with them.

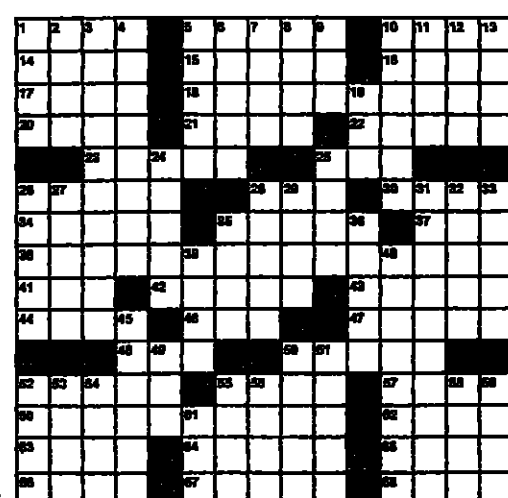
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Visit with long-time friends who are reliable. State your private terms, and ask advice. Much pleasure can come your way tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Put on your thinking cap and study a new outlet through which you can become more successful. See your friends tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are anxious to make some radical changes; wait for a better day to do this. Study your dreams and learn how to improve them.

THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

ACROSS
1 Ages
5 Herbage
10 Under naughtily
14 Danderhead
15 Lorelei
16 Branches
17 Predicament
18 Lineage
20 "Peter Pan" pirate
21 Hoghead
22 Singer Lena
23 Old alpha to
24 Sauce type
25 Of bees
26 Certain captive
30 Eight: pref.
34 Rugged hills
35 To be using
37 Chemist's place
38 Ease of movement
41 Common abbr.
42 Bridge seats
43 Bleeding vets
44 Sow
45 — in the bag
47 Items for 37A
48 Manage
50 Musical composition
52 Stature
53 Electric catfish
57 Peruse
58 Vague
59 Use a mop
60 Seckal
64 Cut short
65 About
68 Pangolin's scales
69 Claret and port
68 Doctrines
DOWN
1 Eng. letters
2 Storage place
3 Homage
4 Quittance
5 Cake topping
6 Attack
7 Hamcyclopes
8 Search for
9 Elders: abbr.
10 Ravine
11 Mole's hole
12 Pwange
13 Sagn
19 Even if for short
24 Follow
25 Use a mop
26 Pinnacles
27 Repeat idly
28 Anchorage
29 Edible tubers
31 Patrouilles
32 Czech mountains
33 Bottomless pit
35 Garnet
36 Compare
38 Kile
40 Intelligentsia
41 Laundromat units
49 Mo Hagen
50 Mother-of-pearl
51 "Golden Boy"
52 Father
53 Kind of tournament
54 Gather
55 Nobel physicist
56 Shortly
58 Turk. Reg.
59 Water barriers
61 Crusade



Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

DOWN
1 Eng. letters
2 Storage place
3 Homage
4 Quittance
5 Cake topping
6 Attack
7 Hamcyclopes
8 Search for
9 Elders: abbr.
10 Ravine
11 Mole's hole
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51 "Golden Boy"
52 Father
53 Kind of tournament
54 Gather
55 Nobel physicist
56 Shortly
58 Turk. Reg.
59 Water barriers
61 Crusade

Dutch win European Championship

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Ruud Gullit and Marco van Basten provided the individual touches to cap a masterly team performance as The Netherlands trounced the Soviet Union 2-0 in the European Championship final Saturday.

A brilliant goal by European footballer of the year Gullit in the 33rd minute and an even more spectacular one by Van Basten in the 54th earned the Dutch their first-ever title at national level.

Gullit, who in previous games had failed to live up to expectations, came good when it mattered, his first goal of the tournament taking an enormous burden from his shoulder at last.

But Van Basten, who barely

made the Dutch squad after a season almost wrecked by injuries, confirmed himself as the undoubted star of the tournament.

His magnificent volleyed goal, crowning a fittingly superb final, sent an Olympic stadium packed with orange-clad Dutch fans into a frenzied chorus of joy.

The Van Basten goal was a classic piece of counter-attacking. Adrie van Tiggelen robbed Alex-

ander Zavarov in midfield and sent the final's oldest player, Arnold Muehlen, 37, down the left.

His long looping cross was met with a vicious right-foot volley from an acute angle by Van Basten, confirming himself as top scorer of the finals with five goals.

The Soviet Union had a great chance to get back on the hour when Dutch keeper Hans van Breukelen bundled over Sergei Gotsmanov in the box. But Van Breukelen redeemed himself by saving the resulting penalty from a distraught Igor Belanov.

After that the Dutch could have easily added to the score as they tore through the Soviet defence, robbed by suspension of their excellent stopper Oleg Kuznetsov.

Kookaburra III wins boat race

LULEA, Sweden (AP) — Kookaburra III of Australia led from start to finish Friday to win its second straight fleet race in the World 12-metre Yachting Championships.

Helmsman Peter Gilmour's Twelve totally dominated the race, sailed in 11 knots with smooth seas, after taking the start. The winning time was 1 hour, 10 minutes and 43 seconds.

"We've been very lucky to get very good starts here," said Gilmour, whose light-wind yacht rounded the first of four marks 12 seconds ahead of Dennis Conner's Nordstjernan and then steadily increased its lead the rest of the way.

"We sort of jumped out of the starting blocks and had a good situation to get in front. It can happen to anybody," added Gilmour, whose tactician is Iain Murray, another experienced America's Cup campaigner.

"We're certainly putting our best effort to do what we can. I think everybody is doing the same, because that's what competitive racing is all about."

New Sweden, formerly South Australia, and skippered by Olle Johansson, delighted the Swedish fans by finishing runnerup, 1 minute, 28 seconds behind, after overtaking Conner near the midway point of the race.

Conner's twelve, which actually is Kookaburra II but was renamed Nordstjernan in a deal with the Swedish sponsor that chartered the boat for the San Diego skipper, finished a strong third. The Australian-designed boat was 1.52 minutes behind.

It was the best performance so far for Conner, who came here after a one-year layoff from 12-metre sailing and only had one practice day before the championships started.

Conner said he does not feel comfortable with the boat in the

light wind here.

"I've got the heaviest boat in the fleet and there's nothing anyone can do to make it win with no wind," Conner said.

"It's really a function of the wind. If the wind blows 8-9 knots we'll be fine. If it blows three knots, then we're not going to do well."

Conner has most of the crew he had in February 1987, when he swept Kookaburra III aboard Stars and Stripes in four straight races off Fremantle, Australia, to bring the America's Cup back to the United States.

IBF drops threat to strip Tyson of its title

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — The International Boxing Federation (IBF) Friday dropped its threat to strip undisputed heavyweight champion Mike Tyson of its title if he went ahead with a 12-round title fight against Michael Spinks.

The IBF backed down after New Jersey state athletic boxing commissioner Larry Hazzard earlier this week ordered the fight Monday night to be scheduled for 12 rounds.

IBF president Robert Lee said the decision was taken after Tyson requested that the group reconsider its threat.

"Consideration was given to the champion because of his outstanding record and the fact that the fight is at hand," he said in a statement. "The IBF also felt that the public interest would be best served by granting the exception and permitting the fight to go on

as a unified title."

The IBF had said that if it stripped Tyson, it would hold a box-off for the title, drawing the prediction from some that it would be the end of the IBF as a viable sanctioning body.

The IBF began the controversy at its recent convention when it decreed that all fights it sanctions be scheduled for 15 rounds until September when they will be reduced to 12, in line with the World Boxing Council (WBC) and the World Boxing Association (WBA).

Hazzard said in making his ruling that he considered the wishes of Tyson's manager, Bill Cayton, for it to be scheduled for 12 rounds.

Cayton cited "overwhelming medical evidence" that a fighter was more susceptible to serious injury after the 12th round of a fight than in earlier rounds.

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JABAL AMMAN - 1st FLOOR - HARBOR ST.
JABAL AMMAN - 1st FLOOR - HARBOR ST.

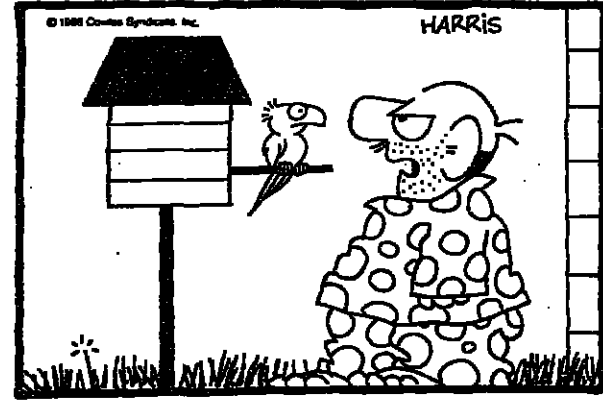
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THE BETTER HALF.

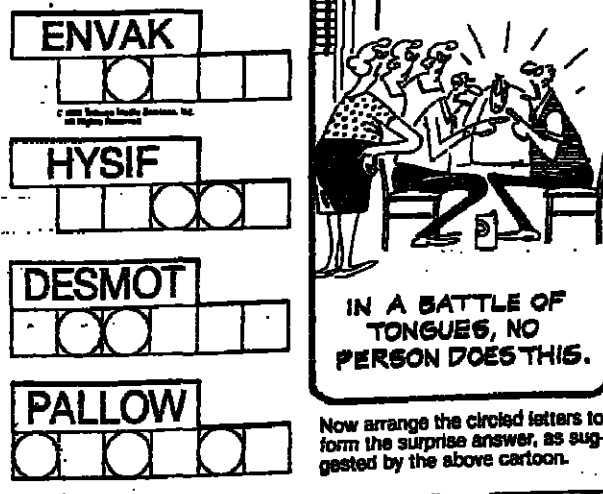
By Harris



"I'll give you indoor plumbing, TV and gourmet food if you promise to shut the heck up before 7:00 AM!"

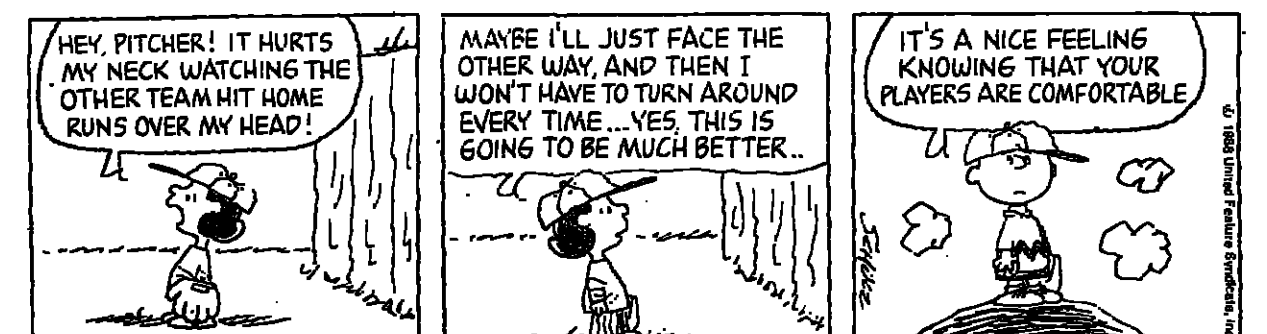
JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

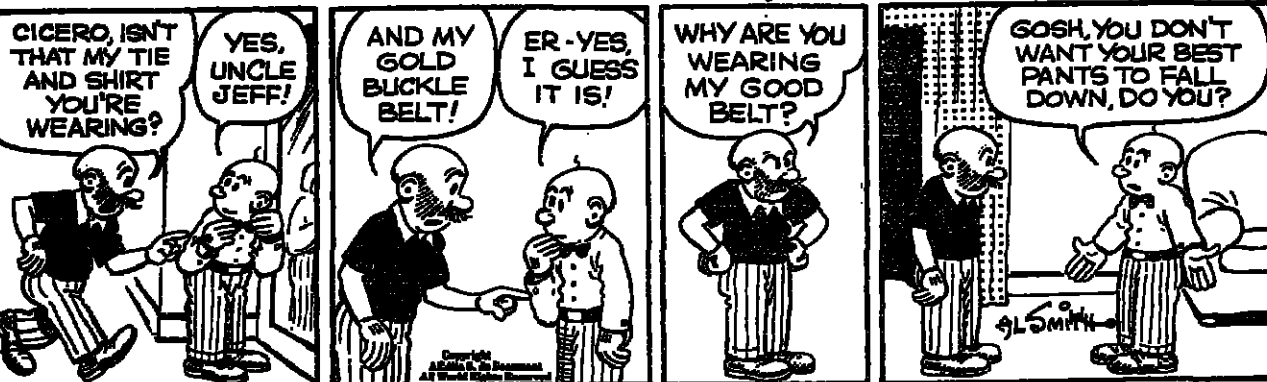


Print answer here: _____ HIS _____
(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: PEONY AGATE SPONGE TAMPER
Answer: What an hors d'oeuvre is — AN "APPETIZER"

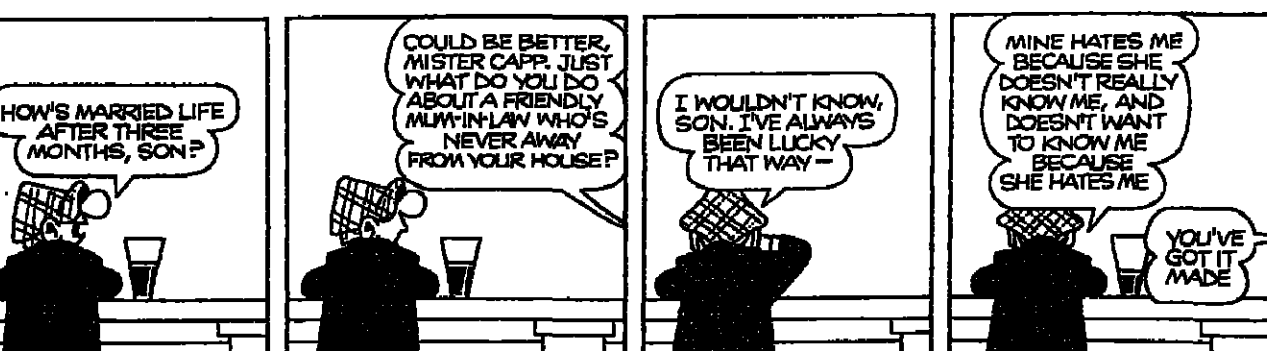
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Karabakh dispute flares on eve of party conference

MOSCOW (R) — The disputed Soviet region of Nagorno-Karabakh has asked to secede from Azerbaijan, Pravda said Saturday, blasting the demand as unconstitutional.

The report by the Communist Party newspaper raised the stakes ahead of a major party conference on political reform which will discuss ethnic relations when it opens Tuesday.

Ethnic tensions along nearly the entire Soviet periphery have flared into the open ahead of the conference, with the Baltic republics demanding greater autonomy from Moscow and party leaders in Central Asia voicing concern over conflicts.

But the dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh, a small Azerbaijani enclave where ethnic Armenians form 75 per cent of the population, is by far the most sensitive regional issue faced at present by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Nagorno-Karabakh's Armenian majority want the mountainous region to be transferred to Armenia. They have paralysed the region's economy with a four-week general strike which the

authorities in Moscow admit is out of control.

Pravda deplored the refusal of the region's citizens to heed a call from the Nagorno-Karabakh governing council, which met Tuesday, to go back to work.

It said demonstrators surrounded the print works of the local party newspaper Friday to protest its omission of details from the resolution adopted at Tuesday's council session.

Pravda said the omission consisted of "words to the effect that the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region, without waiting for any decision by the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), is seceding from the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic."

"Such an unconstitutional formulation was indeed adopted at the session," it said.

Residents of Stepanakert, the Nagorno-Karabakh capital, told Reuters by telephone Saturday

morning that they had not yet seen the full text of the resolution.

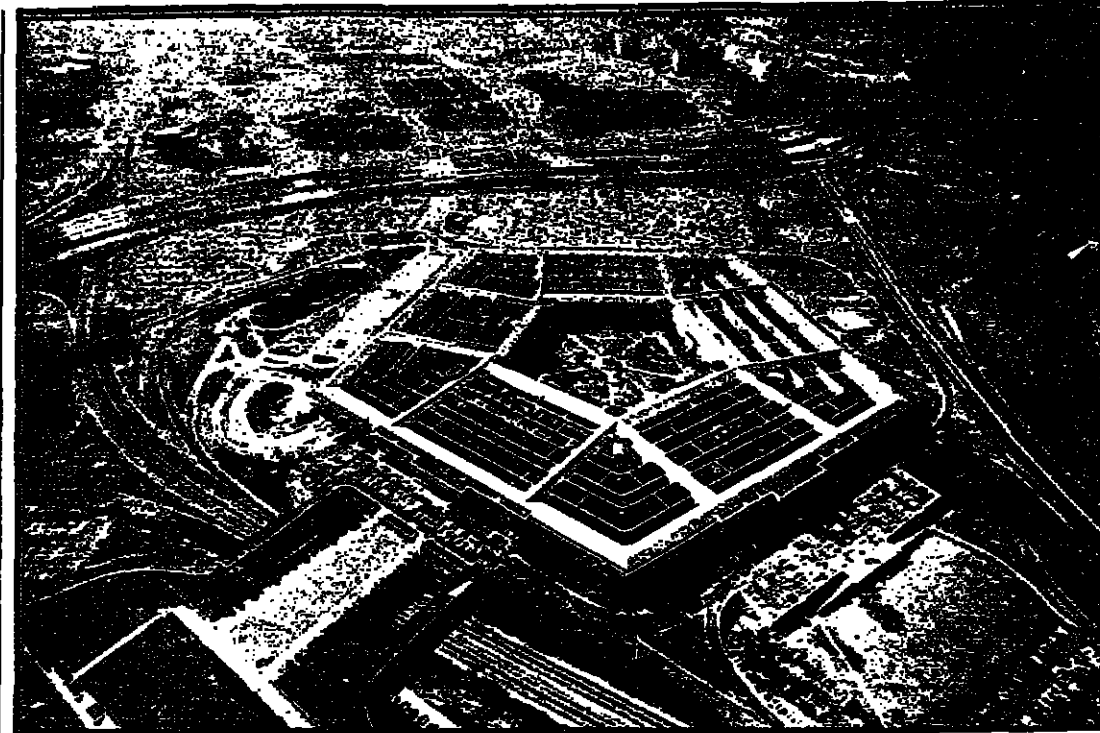
But a version broadcast by Armenian radio did not use the word "secession". It said the council asked that the region be administered temporarily by the Soviet government in Moscow.

"Perestroika," Gorbachev's reform drive, has been used as a slogan by demonstrators in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to demand greater autonomy from Moscow.

But Latvian party leader Boris Pugo said in an interview published Saturday that calls by local intellectuals for greater autonomy had been abused by "irresponsible elements" and denounced the Latvian media for failing to react.

On Saturday, the party leader of Uzbekistan acknowledged tensions between ethnic Tadzhiks and the majority Uzbeks.

Meanwhile police erected metal barricades around Moscow's Pushkin Square Saturday ahead of a planned demonstration by a group campaigning for a multi-party system in the Soviet Union.



An enormous scandal is shaking the foundations of the Pentagon (Sygma photo)

Tapes show Pentagon officials receiving bribes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal investigators have videotaped that show two Defence Department officials allegedly taking bribes from private consultants in return for information on lucrative defence contracts, according to a broadcast report.

The report surfaced as members of Congress are debating how the government should treat defence contractors under scrutiny in a wide-ranging probe into whether they bought information from consultants who got the information from Pentagon officials they bribed.

The secret information could have given the recipients an advantage in competing for contracts worth billions of dollars. Between 75 and 100 Pentagon contracts may have been tainted, according to prosecutor Henry E.

Hudson.

The investigation is the latest controversy to shake Washington, coming on the heels of the criminal investigation of Attorney General Edwin Meese III's activities and the Iran-contra affair.

NBC news, citing unidentified sources, reported Friday that Victory Cohen, a deputy assistant secretary of the air force, and James Gaines, a deputy assistant secretary of the navy, both appear on the videotapes.

Both men have been temporarily reassigned to other duties since their offices were searched last week by investigators.

Gaines' attorney, Michael Schatzow, said he had no comment on the NBC report, but added: "I'll just wait and allow everybody who's been reporting

these stories to wait and be embarrassed later."

Cohen's attorney, Seymour Glazer, was unavailable for comment.

The network said the consultants shown on the videotapes include Melvyn Paisley, a former assistant secretary of the navy whose office was searched by federal authorities last week.

Paisley's attorney, E. Lawrence Barcella, denounced the officials who provided the information to NBC.

Security Council condemns South African attacks

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Security Council Friday condemned South Africa for the shooting of three Botswana policemen and what it said was the related bombing of a vehicle and a house belonging to a Botswana citizen.

The members of the council stated that South Africa's latest attacks on the territory of Botswana are "in flagrant violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity" of the country and expressed grave concern at South Africa's disregard of repeated Security Council warnings about past attacks on Botswana.

Shots fired by five South African commandos attempting to mount a cross-border raid Tuesday injured three Botswana policemen. Two commandos suspected of the shooting were captured.

Democrats platform skirts key issues

DENVER (Agencies) — Democrats released a preliminary party platform Friday that promises to restore "competence and hope" to the U.S. presidency but avoids any talk of higher taxes, a freeze on defence spending or a Palestinian homeland.

The 3,500-word, eight-page draft was being debated, revised and voted on late Friday by a 16-member drafting committee. Jesse Jackson's supporters were expected to put up a fight on the tax, defence and foreign policy issues.

The drafting committee, chaired by Congressman William H. Gray, will turn the work over Saturday to the full 186-member platform committee, which will try to put the document in final form by Sunday.

But Jackson, the only remaining Democratic challenger to Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, has said he may take his fight over such issues as higher taxes on the rich and a defence department freeze to the floor of

Cairo silent on missile charge

CAIRO (R) — Egypt maintained an official silence Saturday over charges that two Egyptian officers planned to illegally ship material for a sophisticated missile system from the United States to Cairo.

"I have nothing to say... I have no comment," Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul-Meguid told reporters.

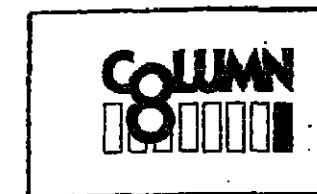
The case appeared likely to disrupt smooth relations between the United States and one of its main Arab allies. Egypt receives \$2.3 billion a year in U.S. aid, second only to Israel.

Military sources said Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala was briefed on a U.S. Justice Department statement Friday that two colonels were among five people charged in the case.

A government statement on the affair was expected later, the sources said.

The Justice Department identified the Egyptians as military officers Mohammed Abdulla Mohammad, an army colonel based in Washington, and Hussain Josef, a colonel based in Austria.

Federal agents said Mohammed was an administrative officer at the Egyptian embassy in Washington. U.S. Attorney David Levi said Mohammed claimed diplomatic immunity and was released after his arrest.



'Red Square' club opens in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Pictures of Stalin, May Day parades in Moscow and everyday life in the Soviet Union flashed on screens at the new "Red Square" nightclub, touted as a cultural classroom in disco guise. "We want to make the idea of peace sexy, something people will want to pursue," said Sanford Keller, one of two local nightclub owners presenting the once-a-week event in a former warehouse that for years was a dance hall. Patrons at last weekend's opening gala absorbed the cultural experience, even getting into the spirit by wearing T-shirts with pictures of the Kremlin emblazoned on them, but most said they were just looking for a good time. Among the guests were Alexander D. Terekhin, consul general in San Francisco for the Soviet Union, and several of his aides and their spouses.

First ugly art show and auction

DETROIT, Michigan (AP) — A relic from a Las Vegas casino and a garish still life bought in Paris are among the "treasures" to be auctioned next month in the first ugly art show and auction. Organisers promise the show and auction will be the "maddest, the meanest and the prettiest auction." Pastor David Eberhard, who also is a member of the Detroit City Council, said he hopes the July 20 sale of the bad-taste pieces will raise \$10,000 for the two million dollar project at the historic trinity Lutheran Church. Among the ugliest pieces were a bas-relief slab painted in dull gold depicting what looked like the Greek god Poseidon riding a sea monster. The item once was part of a casino's decor. Perhaps the least offensive piece is a linen table napkin autographed by opera star Luciano Pavarotti, who sang in Detroit earlier this month.

Restaurants tackle no-shows

LONDON (AP) — The party of five from the advertising agency was not unusual, says restaurant owner Neville Blech. They reserved a table for 1 p.m. and called at 1:40 to cancel. But for Blech, "it was the last straw." He sued the agency in small claims court and won, demonstrating how some British restaurants are beginning to fight back against the age-old problem of no-show diners. "These people are messing about with my livelihood. It's bad news," says Blech, who won \$140 or the average gross profit from a lunch for five at Mijanaou, his posh 30-seat French eatery. While few choose to sue, many are casting off customary British reserve to fight what they say is growing inconsiderateness among modern diners.

'Forgetting all that money?'

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — For the second time in five months, maids at a motor hotel have found a bundle of cash worth thousands of dollars inside a room. "What, again?" asked police detective Warren Martin after a cleaning woman reported finding \$5,000 Sunday. Martin has been trying to locate the owner of the last batch of money, about \$10,000, at the Budget motel. Officer Larry Smiley said the maid who found the latest money was "really pretty calm about it. I can see someone forgetting their toothbrush, maybe even their luggage. But all that money?" The man who most recently rented the room left an address in Arizona after first starting to write Kansas on the desk register. Police have the name of the man who last rented the room where the \$10,000 was found and traced him to an address in California, but attempts to contact him have been unsuccessful.

Oscar nominee 'stole books'

SAN LUIS OBISPO, California (AP) — Jerry Gustav Hasford, who wrote the screenplay to "Full Metal Jacket," has been charged with stealing numerous library books, a prosecutor says. He was charged with two counts of grand theft, and 10 of possession of stolen property, said deputy district attorney Terry Estrada-Mul-laney. The charges involve approximately \$20,000 worth of books from public libraries in California, Missouri, the U.S. state of Washington, London, and city and county university libraries in San Luis Obispo, Estrada-Mul-laney said. Police had found about 10,000 books in his rented storage lockers at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

Manigat gets cool welcome in U.S.

MIAMI (AP) — Ousted Haitian President Leslie Manigat's stopover in Miami Friday in his way to an International Forum of Christian Democrats in Rome won't win him support from Haitians living in the United States, a Haitian-American leader said.

"He thinks he'll look better in the eyes of the Haitians back home, but he's not going to get a tribute here," said Roger Biamby, head of the Haitian-American Community Association of Dade.

"He should not be allowed to come to the United States. He's a

traitor to the Haitian people, he's a traitor to democracy," Biamby said, referring to allegations that Manigat was connected to the violence that disrupted Haitian elections.

"We were not supporters of Manigat," said the Reverend Gerard Jean-Juste, who heads the Haitian Refugee Centre, a grassroots organisation in the Little Haiti section of Miami.

Manigat arrived in Miami Friday afternoon aboard a private 10-seat jet.

Burma universities close down

RANGOON (AP) — The government has closed almost all universities and institutions of higher learning in Burma in the wake of riots and other anti-government activities over the past week, residents in several areas of the country said Saturday.

Rangoon, where rioting erupted Tuesday, was calm although traffic was lighter than normal. A dusk-to-dawn curfew remained in force.

Residents contacted by telephone said classes had been suspended at higher learning institutions in Mandalay, the country's second-largest city, as well as Taunggyi, Moulmein, Pegu, Bassein, Myit-kyina and Akyab.

The government imposed a series of restrictions hours after students and other demonstrators clashed with police in Rangoon Tuesday. Over the next few days the protests spread to Pegu, north of Rangoon; Moulmein, on the south-eastern coast, and the Irrawaddy Delta.

The latest protests were sparked by the government closure of the Rangoon Arts and Science University where students staged a peaceful demonstration demanding release of arrested students and the legalisation of student unions.

Gandhi expands cabinet after humiliating defeat

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appointed six new cabinet ministers Saturday in a bid to refurbish his government's image after this month's by-election reverses.

Two state chief ministers, dismissed Friday in an effort to revive his Congress (I) Party's fortunes, were among the six.

S.B. Chavan, ousted as chief minister of Maharashtra in face of mounting opposition, replaced Finance Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari, who became chief minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Chavan told reporters after he was sworn in that his main priority would be to improve the investment climate in India.

Tiwari had taken several steps to improve the investment atmosphere and reports on Friday that he might be shifted from the finance ministry caused nervous-

ness among stockbrokers. Vir Bahadur Singh, who was forced to quit as chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, joined the cabinet.

Other entrants were Madhav-sinh Solanki, a former chief minister of Gujarat, and former ministers B. Shankaranand, K.K. Tiwari and Kalpana Rai.

Gandhi shifted P.V. Narasimha Rao from the human resources ministry to head external affairs, a post Rao had held before.

Gandhi, who had held the external affairs portfolio, said he was giving it up to concentrate on political work.

The changes were sparked by humiliating defeats for the Congress Party in parliamentary and state by-elections this month, including the loss of a prestigious seat in Allahabad.

Managua urges renewed talks

MANAGUA (AP) — The Sandinista government publicly urged the U.S.-supported contra rebels to agree to renewed peace talks next week in an effort to end Nicaragua's civil war.

A statement Friday by the presidential press office also suggested that, if the contras refuse, a special meeting be held in Miami, Florida, to discuss extending the cease-fire. It is scheduled to end Thursday.

The statement said the government made the proposal in a message that General Humberto Ortega, the defence minister, sent Friday to Alfredo Cese, director of the contra umbrella group called Nicaraguan resistance.

Representatives from both sides have tried to negotiate an

end to the war off and on since March 21. They negotiated a provisional cease-fire, but have been unable to agree on how to make it permanent.

They also disagree regarding contra demands that the Sandinistas undertake democratic reforms before the rebels put down their weapons.

The original cease-fire for 60 days ended May 30, and was extended by tacit agreement for 30 days, while the negotiations continued. But the contras broke off the last round of talks June 9 in Managua, claiming the Sandinistas were not negotiating on good faith over the reforms.

Earlier this week, Ortega sent a message to the contras urging a new round of four days of talks in Managua beginning Sunday, but

so far the rebel leaders have not replied.

The proposal coincides with a visit scheduled by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He is to visit Nicaragua's neighbours — Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica — Wednesday through July 1 to discuss the situation in Central America. Shultz is not scheduled to visit Nicaragua.

The proposal also coincides with calls in Washington for renewal of U.S. military aid to the contras.

Top Nicaraguan officials, including President Daniel Ortega, who is the defence minister's brother, have claimed that Shultz's visit is part of preparations for either direct or indirect U.S. military intervention

blocks evaporation on ground level while the hydrophilic emulsifier acts like a sponge and keeps a humid bulb around the plant's roots.

"Normally, water falling on sandy soil penetrates quickly and deeply and evaporates fast," he added.

"But when soil has been treated with our emulsifier, water remains in suspension in a kind of pocket up to 1.5 metres deep."

De Boodt said soil treated with the emulsifier retains water long enough for plants to grow to a healthy size.

The product has been tested with success in African, Chinese and Arabian deserts as well as in Malaysia, he said.

"Plants die more from an excess of salt than from lack of water. The trick was to find a way to keep water from evaporating too fast. In the desert, water either sinks too deep or evaporates too fast, bringing too much salt to the surface and killing

plants."

De Boodt and Hartmann, who work at the Soil Physics Department of Ghent University's faculty of agricultural sciences, say the tests promise unlimited prospects for agriculture in arid regions.

Next year, the university will open a European branch of the newly created International Institute of Eremology, whose headquarters will be in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Eremology is the science dealing with deserts. It comes from the Greek word "eremos," which means "desert."

De Boodt said eremological research began in earnest 15 years ago in the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel and Egypt.

"We were all looking for a bituminous emulsifier which would both retain and reject water without harming plants."

He said research efforts were generally hampered by sharp rises in the price of oil, from

which the bitumen is derived.

"This discouraged many researchers. However, we kept at it," said De Boodt. The product was developed in 1981 with the help of the Belgian oil company Pretoria.

Other researchers, he added, have since followed suit. But the "black milk" has been the most extensively tested.

Prof. William Larson, head of the soil science department at University of Minnesota, praised De Boodt's work, calling him "one of the few outstanding leaders in the world in this field."

"Professor De Boodt has been concerned all his life with the structure of soil, heat transmission through soil and good movement of water through soil. In recent years, he has spent a lot of time trying to amend, to improve soil structure, to keep soil from crusting too hard by using asphalt," the American said.

De Boodt is one of the organisers of an international conference on soil amendment which will take place in October at the University of Minnesota, Larson added.

The Belgian researchers say the "black milk" is of great use in oil-producing countries that have huge bitumen surpluses.

De Boodt said in Egypt tests results with the bituminous emulsifier have been so promising, there are plans to fertilize two million acres of desert by the year 2000.

In their tests, De Boodt and Hartmann grew fresh fruits and vegetables in Niger, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

De Boodt said the "black milk" stabilises the soil and checks erosion.

In Brazil, he said, it is now in use to keep iron ore from caking when it is dumped into blast furnaces and to protect tree seeds until they are ripe for germination.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

13 killed in Punjab

NEW DELHI (AP) — Suspected Sikh extremists killed at least 13 people in separate attacks in the strife-torn state of Punjab, the United News of India (UNI) reported Friday. The latest deaths raised to 1,389 the number of people killed since the start of this year by Sikh militants or suspected militants in the northern state, according to police. Sikh separatists shot and killed two Hindu priests in Hoshiarpur district Thursday night, UNI said. They were identified as Charan Singh and Ram Lal. A Hindu businessman, Prem Chand Aggarwal, was robbed and killed by Sikh gunmen Friday in Batala town in Gurdaspur district, a major stronghold of Sikh terrorists. UNI said that a 13-year-old Sikh boy, Jaswant Singh, was killed in Amritsar city by Sikh extremists. A woman, identified only as Bhano, also was killed in the firing. One person injured in a bomb explosion in Amritsar last Tuesday succumbed to his injuries, raising the toll in the blast to 26, UNI said.

Mozambique to return church lands

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — The Marxist government will hand back to churches some 90 installations seized in 1975 when all health and education services were nationalised, the national news agency, AIM, reported Friday. AIM said the announcement was made by Joao Baptista Cosme, chairman of the Maputo Executive Council, at a ceremony in which facilities such as the old Roman Catholic Church's seminary at Matola, on the outskirts of the capital, were returned to the religious organisations. Cosme said such ceremonies were taking place throughout the country and that 90 installations, most of them schools and health centres, were to be returned to religious groups and churches. AIM said a process of dialogue and cooperation between the state and churches was begun in 1982 by the late President Samora Machel.

W. German arrested for selling babies

MANILA (R) — A West German woman accused of heading a syndicate that bought Philippine babies and sold them in Europe, has been arrested in Manila, officials said Saturday. Immigration officials said Margaret Kresser, 48, was picked up at her home Friday by agents who seized about 10 birth certificates, infants' clothing and affidavits of parents surrendering custody of their children. "These are parents who would be willing to sell their children in exchange of a few Deutschmarks," said an immigration official. She said officials had tracked down Kresser through a "shipment of babies" immigration agents had stopped at Manila's international airport.

8 killed in Calcutta riots

CALCUTTA (R) — More than 30,000 Hindus and Muslims clashed over worship rights to a shrine, killing eight people and injuring nearly 100 in India's West Bengal state, police said Saturday. Police said they sealed off the riot-hit Berhampore area, about 200 kilometres north of Calcutta, after Hindus and Muslims armed with home-made bombs and knives clashed Friday. Railway authorities were ordered not to stop trains there. N. Krishnamurthy, a senior state official, said "Katara Mosque had been declared an historical monument by the archaeological survey of India in 1910 and no community has any rights over it." However, Hindus claimed it was not a mosque but a temple and threatened to take over the building.

New party formed in Brazil

BRASILIA (R) — An important grouping of centre-left politicians opposed to the government of President Jose Sarney formed a new political party in Brazil Friday. The group, which bills itself as a Social Democratic Party, was founded by 47 congressmen, most of them defectors from the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB). They will officially choose a name Saturday. Founders accused Sarney of betraying the country's transition to democracy after Brazil's 1964-85 period of military rule. The outstanding political name in the new grouping is Sao Paulo Senator Mario Covas, the former PMDB leader in Congress. The founders of the new party said the PMDB, which has 13 ministers in Sarney's 27-man government, has abandoned its commitment to social reform. Their main quarrel with Sarney is that he fought for and won the right to rule for five years, until 1990, after originally pledging to rule for four.